THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,291. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Third column.
BEDDING—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
BILLIARDS—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—Twelfth Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Twelfth Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First and second columns.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Eleventh Page—Second and third columns.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Eleventh Page—Third column.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Ninth Page—Second and third columns.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

ALICE V.—GRAND DUCHESSE MASQUERADE. Your note received too late. Will meet Sunday same time and place, or address with particulars as before.

DEAR ROSA—CAN'T SEND YOU ANY MONEY. Since the introduction of the Japanese Corn File my business has fallen off considerably. Yours, ZAC.

IF GEORGE T. ATKINS WILL CALL AT EARL'S Hotel, room 63, he will meet an old friend.

MINNIE M.—THERE IS A LETTER FOR YOU AT THE Herald office; your first box. Answer, please. "PASSANTE."

MISSING—FREDERICK M. BENNETT, OF BERGEN City, N. J., aged sixteen years; was dressed in pea-jacket, with velvet collar; mixed pants, with purple cord at sides; red and black necktie, black round top hat, fair complexion, dark hair, about five feet three inches in height; was last seen in New York city on the morning of April 14. Any information of his whereabouts, which will be liberally rewarded, can be left with his father, R. H. Bennett, Pine street, near Communipaw avenue, his uncle, F. Clarke, 159 Washington avenue (Lafayette), Bergen City, N. J., or R. O. Burling, 17 Murray street, New York city.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF WILLIAM Michael Watson, who arrived in New York about two years ago, he is requested to apply to JOHN MCCONVILLE & CO., 185 Franklin street, New York, immediately, where a letter awaits him, with important information.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO KINDLY ASSISTED THE young lady on the train coming from Chicago, and who by mistake left his umbrella, can have it by calling at 40 East Thirteenth street, corner of University place.

THE YOUNG LADY, WITH AUBURN HAIR AND purple suit, who was at the Circus, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-fourth street, on Thursday night, and waved handkerchief to gentleman on platform of car going down, will oblige him by sending her address to ARMAND, Box 120 Herald office.

"THE HOUR OF "GOD'S' JUDGMENT"—(A PERIOD of about forty-two years, during which the slain of the Lord in hundreds of millions shall cover the earth,) will commence on the tenth day of the month of next November. Therefore, fear God! and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come! "The Anointed."—JOHN BISHOP HALL.

THE EXPRESSMAN THAT GOT THE BAGGAGE marked Annie Hobert will send it to 116 West Twenty-fifth street.

W. E. D.—DIRECT TO PARK AVENUE HOTEL; ALL on square. No trick. HOYT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF—
NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERIES.

Catarrh	Heart Diseases.
Consumption	Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis	Blood Maladies.
Rheumatism	Womb Complaints.
Neuralgia	Liver Diseases.
Scrofula	Eye Affections.
Deafness	Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia	Female Diseases.
Headaches	Fever and Ague.
Nervousness	St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma	Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy	Impaired Memory.
Tumors	Nodes, Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles	Exhausting Drain on System.

Cures almost instantaneously by the "UNIVERSITY MEDICINES," at an infinitesimal cost. The "University Medicines" are not patent medicines, but the favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical University, an incorporated institution of the state. These elegant Health Restoratives are prepared by a newly discovered chemical process, by which they acquire a reliability, efficacy and mastery power hitherto unknown to medicine. We are daily receiving letters from every part of the country, from patients and physicians, recording the most astounding cures performed by these remedies. Many of these cases had been considered beyond the power of cure. We wish that we could publish these letters for the encouragement of the afflicted; but a book of a thousand pages would not contain those which we have permission to use. There never has been a success like this system of medicines. They are not patent medicines. THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are to-day sweeping the country, from Maine to Mexico, becoming the leading Health Restoratives, and rapidly superseding the old poisons, nostrums and nauseous drugs, and their sale is becoming enormous. They are now regularly prescribed by nearly 1,500 physicians.

I.—COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT. This plant, the most powerful remedial for the cure of Blood and Skin Diseases ever discovered in Materia Medica, is an immediate and permanent curative for all Scrofulous, Cancerous and Eruptive Maladies. The Cancer Plant is sold upon the following warrantee, viz:—As a Blood Purifier. One bottle of this extract is guaranteed to possess more vital virtue than one dozen bottles of any Sarsaparilla or Alterative extant. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

II.—OXYD-HYENYL. Professor Scott's recently discovered cure for Deafness is daily curing cases of impaired hearing formerly regarded as hopelessly incurable. See editorial notices of this great modern chemical discovery in nearly every publication in America and Europe. Price $2 per package (with book), or two packages for $3.

III.—CATARRH SPECIFIC. Cures the most formidable cases of Catarrh in extent, since almost instantaneously. Warranted to cure constant hawking and spitting, offensive breath, "stuffy," or "stopped up" feeling in the head and discharge of thick, clam or acrid mucus from the nostrils. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

IV.—HYDRATED OXYMEL. Our perfected remedial for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c. Heals tubercles, allays night sweats, subdues cough and restores strength. One trial bottle gives a fair test of this splendid Chemical Synthesis. Contains no opium, Prussic acid or poison. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

V.—PILE EXTRACT. The Never Failing Pile Cure has cured cases of blind and bleeding piles of forty years' duration. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

VI.—FLUID EXTRACT OF YELLOW JESSAMINE. This is almost a specific in every form of Heart Disease, and is employed by many of our leading physicians in regular practice. It cures palpitation, valvular derangement and enlargement or wasting of the heart. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

VII.—NEURALGO-RHEUMATIC ELIXIR. Guaranteed to cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout and Sciatica 95 times out of every 100. One bottle usually gives perfect relief. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

VIII.—CHEMICAL HEALING BLOOD-AND-BONE OINTMENT. The most powerful healing application known to science. Penetrates to the blood and bones, healing Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Nodes, Blotches, &c. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

IX.—ETHEREAL PHOSPHORUS. The Radical Cure for Exhausted Vitality. Has Cured over One Thousand Cases of Organic Weakness. We confidently place our Remedy before the people on the guarantees of science, honor and philanthropy. Price $3 per package (with special book), or two packages for $5.

X.—LITHIA (Genuine). Cures Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys in forty-eight hours and upward. The only true diuretic known to medicine. Its equal does not exist. One bottle convinces. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

XI.—INJECTION OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD. Cures infectious diseases. Cures recent cases in 24 hours. Cures old cases in one week. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

XII.—KATALPA EXTRACT. Woman's friend. The infallible Emmenagogue. Restores the Menses and cures Falling of the Womb, &c. Price $3 per package. Extra strength, $5 (with book).

XIII.—VICTORIA REGIA. The imperial cosmetic. Imparts wondrous beauty to the complexion and cures moth-patches, freckles, blotches, pimples and flesh worms in the skin. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

XIV.—AMARANTH: FOR THE HAIR. Hair beautifier, restorative and dressing. Stops falling hair and causes rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair, whiskers and mustache. Warranted to contain no lead, sulphur or poison. Price $1 per bottle (with book), or six bottles for $5.

XV.—FIVE-MINUTE PAIN CURER. Cures pain in any part of the body or limbs in five minutes. Out of curiosity try this remedy alongside of any of the advertised Pain Killers of the day and mark the result. If anything else known will cure pain so quickly no charge will be made. Contains no chloroform, opium, aconite, pepper, turpentine or poison. Can be drank with impunity. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5.

XVI.—COUGH LINCTUS. An elegant cough curer. Contains no opium, Prussic acid or poison like other cough remedies in market. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5.

XVII.—FEVER AND AGUE GLOBULES. One box cures any case of fever and ague. Contains no quinine, mercury, opium or arsenic. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

XVIII.—HEADACHE PILLS. Sugar-coated; infallible cure for every form of headache. Price 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen boxes.

XIX.—MAY APPLE PILLS. Sugar-coated; balsamic, cathartic, anti-bilious, family pill. Price 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen boxes.

FROM OUR LETTER FILE.

The following testimonials, out of many thousands, are appended in order to show the immeasurable superiority of the University Medicines over any remedies ever presented to the people in any age:—

I.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1869.

PROFESSORS—Please forward my second order for University Medicines. I am pleased to say that I have found them of great service in the treatment of patients under my charge. GEORGE REED, M. D., A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

II.

The following is from one of the most distinguished physicians of Georgia, whose name will be readily recognized:—

SALEM, Ga., March 31, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR—Employing the "University Medicines" in my practice, and being familiar with their composition, I have no hesitancy in saying that they surpass anything that I have ever prescribed, and need only to be made known to the people to drive the patent medicine trash out of the market. GEORGE TRIPPE, M. D.

III.

From the well known, eminent Dr. Buckler Jones.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17, 1868.

I have a lady under my care with cancer in the left breast. I recommended her to use your remedies, and with the most marked benefit and decided improvement in every respect. J. BUCKLER JONES, M. D.

IV.

I find the University Medicines work like a charm in my practice. M. H. HOLMES, M. D.

W. WATERVILLE, Me.

We have received some 5 0 similar recommendatory letters from physicians of all schools, who employ the "University Medicines" in practice exclusively.

V.

Dr. SCOTT AND ASSOCIATES—I received from your institution, some eight weeks ago, one bottle of your Catarrh Specific for myself and one bottle of Katalpa Extract for my wife, and I can say that both of them have done all they claimed to do. One application of the Catarrh Specific, full strength, did more good than all I had ever used before, and I had tried almost everything. The Katalpa Extract has also given perfect satisfaction. Enclosed find $25, for which send me the following "University Medicines" for friends.

MAY 1, 1869. A. D. ALLEN, Bath, Me.

VI.

DR. SCOTT, &c.—For years I have suffered with cancer of the breast. What my sufferings were tongue can never tell. In a dying condition I came to you and commenced using your Cancer Plant and Ointment. Almost immediately all pain ceased. The tumor has vanished, and through the providence of God I am a well woman. In my deep gratitude, and from a sincere interest in the welfare of those similarly afflicted, I shall be pleased to answer all questions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1869. Miss K. CAREY.

VII.

Dr. SCOTT—I have received your valuable Catarrh Specific and confidently state that I am nearly cured. I do not cough much now, and breathe freely. I have tried innumerable remedies and doctored a great deal for catarrh; but from none have I experienced such relief as from three bottles of your Catarrh Specific. JOHN BATES, 437 Penn street. READING, Pa., Sept. 10, 1869.

VIII.

Four bottles of your Ethereal Phosphorus have acted very strengtheningly to my system. Send me four more.

P. R. KINZEL, 76 Temple street, Hartford, Conn.

IX.

Prof. SCOTT—I send $10. Send four packages Ethereal Phosphorus. I continue to be greatly benefited. I wish you God speed in your efforts to harmonize science and medicine. SEPT. 14, 1869. Prof. R. KEITH, Georgetown, D. C.

Your Lithia has cured my kidney disease of eighteen years' standing. JAMES PIERSON.

JAN. 11, 1870. A. A. S., U. S. A., Los Angeles, Cal.

XI.

Your Victoria Regia is an admirable article. It cured my son of salt rheum and made his face smooth as satin.

OCT. 12, 1869. Mrs. ELIZA A. FOWLER, Guilford, Conn.

XII.

Your Specific cured me of that to me some disease, Catarrh, after all other remedies had failed.

FEBRUARY 28, 1870. Dr. R. B. MERR, Newburg, N. Y.

XIII.

Three bottles of your Hydrated Oxymel cured me of consumption, although our Bridgeport physicians said that I could not be cured. GEORGE D. REYNOLDS, Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

XIV.

Thirteen bottles of your Cancer Plant have cured my wife of the worst type of scrofula, of twenty years' duration.

Rev. FREDERICK GARRISON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OCTOBER 20, 1869.

And thousands of others, on file for the inspection of the incredulous.

The celebrated Illustrated University Almanac for 1870, printed in colors, 100 pages, containing an elaborate description of the University Medicines, the New System of Medical Practice (the Chemicopathic), our Discoveries in Medicine, Testimonials, Proofs, Remarkable Cures, important and novel Physiological information, free to all who call or send.

All the University Remedies for sale at the New York Medical University, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York.

Down Town Agency, Hudnut & Co., Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York. Open day and night.

Philadelphia Branch, No. 1,657 Chestnut street.
Baltimore Branch, No. 11 North Holliday street.
Washington Branch No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston Branch, No. 857 Tremont street.
Chicago Branch, No. 447 South State street.
St. Louis Branch, No. 206 South Fifth street.
Rochester Branch, No. 51 Main street.
Portland Branch, No. 258 Congress street.
Troy Branch, No. 23 Witbyn's block.
Harrisburg Branch, corner Second and Walnut streets.
Mobile Branch, corner Dauphin and Lawrence streets.
Norfolk Branch, No. 122 South Church street.
Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Savannah, San Francisco and nearly 3,000 agencies.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address Professor J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D., and Associates, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York city.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN F. HENRY and MCKESSON & ROBBINS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
DOWN TOWN AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

We have taken the agency for the sale of the new and popular Health Restoratives.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are evidently destined to become the remedies of the day. Already their sale is more extensive than that of any medicines. Thousands of physicians and patients are using them with a success bordering on the miraculous. Painful and exhausting complaints, which resist all other methods of treatment, are cured by them almost instantaneously. If on trial they are not found to be the most rapid and efficacious cures of disease on the face of the earth, they will be furnished free. They stand on their merits alone. Illustrated descriptive books free to all. Open day and night.

HUDNUT & CO., Agents,
Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN BROOKLYN.

I have taken the agency for the celebrated UNIVERSITY MEDICINES for the city of Brooklyn and am prepared to supply my patrons with the genuine articles. The University Almanac free. C. P. MILAR,
217 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENCIES OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN Williamsburg, where a full assortment of the new remedies, the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, may be obtained; illustrated Almanacs, &c., free.
E. RULON, 470 Grand street, Williamsburg, N. Y.,
E. V. B. LIVINGSTON, 244 Grand street, and corner Broadway and Division avenue, Williamsburg.

AGENCIES OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN NEWARK, N. J.

In order to meet the great demand for these celebrated specifics in Newark we have taken the agency for the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, and shall keep all of them constantly on hand. Descriptive books free.
Dr. W. A. CONOVER, 292 Broad street, corner Market.
I. W. OSBORNE & CO., 481 Broad street.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN PATERSON.—I am prepared to furnish these Scientific Chemical Compounds. University Almanacs free.
M. MOSS, M. D., 167 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN ELIZABETH.—We shall hereafter keep a full stock of the well known UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Illustrated books free. WHITEHEAD & HOOKER,
171 Broad street, Paterson, N. J.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN NEWBURG, N. Y.

We have taken the agency for the sale of the most popular Medicines of the day—the University Remedies—for this city.
I. C. CHAPMAN & CO., 111 Water street, Newburg, N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN NEW Haven, Conn.

In compliance with numerous calls for the University Medicines in New Haven we have taken the agency for this city. NOYES & SHEPARD,
551 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW,
ROBERT IRWIN.

—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN MECHANICS AND FARMers desiring to come to this country, but being without the requisite means, would enter into contract with responsible parties willing to advance the money and take their labor in payment. Address box 2,403 New York Post office.

A. L. BATTERSON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR Furniture, Pianos, &c., 631 and 633 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street.—Pianos and Furniture boxed for shipping; Furniture removed in city or to the country. Rooms to let for storage.

—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Missouri pol.
Class 339—39, 78, 70, 29, 3, 69, 20, 4, 71, 10, 58, 20.
Class 330—43, 54, 18, 40, 35, 51, 35, 158-21, 3, 45, 31.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to MCINTIRE, MCBRIEN, HERNDON, COLBURN, BASKERVILLE & CO., Managers, Columbus, Miss.
Information furnished at 316 Canal, 104 Chatham, 590 Seventh avenue and 128 Greenwich street. Coin paid for all prizes.

—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 301—APRIL 15, 1870.
47, 19, 29, 18, 38, 11, 1, 63, 61, 66, 3.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 302—APRIL 15, 1870.
20, 54, 67, 14, 5, 15, 68, 72, 23, 38, 17, 44.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 277—APRIL 15, 1870.
57, 18, 44, 5, 26, 85, 75, 22, 11, 39, 17, 78.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 278—APRIL 15, 1870.
58, 28, 52, 55, 63, 56, 69, 54, 45, 22, 4, 14.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.
158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO JOIN A first class city regiment will apply to CORPORAL, 248 Broadway, room No. 8.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against negotiating $62,000 Kansas Pacific First Mortgage seven per cent Bonds, Nos. 677, 2,310 to 2,350 inclusive, 6,001 to 6,020 inclusive. The bonds having been obtained by fraud payment has been stopped.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
63 Exchange place.
NEW YORK, April 12, 1870.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 780 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,
and agents for
WALTHAM WATCHES,
have removed to
NO. 785 BROADWAY,
corner of Tenth street, opposite Stewart's.

With a large stock of new Goods reduced to gold prices, they solicit the continued patronage of their former friends and customers.

Mr. Alfred Bedford (for many years one of the firm of Tiffany & Co.) is now associated with our house.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO SHIPWRIGHTS AND OTHERS.

We, the undersigned, shipbuilders and master shipwrights, believing that a reduction of wages will enable us to repair vessels at this port that are now sent abroad for that purpose, have agreed that on and after April 18, 1870, we will only pay $3 20 instead of $4 per day. We believe the reduction will prove mutually beneficial to employer and employes by producing an increased quantity of work that will more than compensate for the reduced wages.

William Darlon, John C. Williams, Joseph Snelling, Holder & Smith, John M. W. Jackson, A. F. Herrick, Gilbert F. Darling, Hall Cornish & Co., C. & R. Poillon, Bucknam & Co., Sampson Weston & Co., S. H. Pine, John McMahon, James S. Dean, G. F. Ferris, Thomas A. Crain, Lu Gar & Reed, P. J. O'Connell, S. T. Sherwood, Daniel Hart, William Welsh, William Foster, M. S. Allison, West & Hall, W. W. Roe, M. Colckner, T. Haines, J. H. Pomeroy, Roosevelt & Griffiths, Webb & Bell, Henry Steers, Thomas Stack, Lawrence & Foulks, W. Wood & Co., R. S. Alexander & Co., J. P. Jones.

The above agreement is also concurred in by the following gentlemen:—

Morris & Townsend, Devine Burtis, W. H. Webb, Webb Stengraff & Co., John English & Son, Dennis McCarthy.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BIRDS.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MOCKING Birds in the country, Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Finches, Linnets, Canaries, Parrots and all cage birds; Cages and the only genuine prepared Mocking Bird Food that does not spoil on exposure to the air, for sale at ROEDER'S, 128 West Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—2,000 AUSTRIAN OR GARIBALDI RIFLES, sabre bayonets; 200 Dresden Rifles, triangular bayonets; all new and perfect in original cases. For particulars address WILLIAM MCCONNELL, 662 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOUR SETTER DOGS; THOROUGHLY broken; point, back and retrieve from land and water; one brace, orange and white, the handsomest in the country. Good Rat Dogs of all breeds; rats on hand. Three black and tan Slutts from four to six pounds weight of the purest breed. H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street.

YOUNG BLOODHOUND FOR SALE CHEAP—FOR want of use. Call at 238 West Thirty-ninth street.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—A THREE-QUARTER BRED CHESTNUT Stallion; 8 years; stylish, fast, sound and kind in harness and under saddle. Apply at stable corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG BLOODED STALLION; fast, pretty and very gentle. Can be seen at No. 168 East Twenty-fourth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—CONTINUATION SALE OF LIVERY STABLE Stock, No. 222 Mercer street, near Fourth street, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at 11 A. M. prompt, by JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer. The sale includes some fine trotting and road Stock, as also lively and work Horses, all of which are in fine condition; also top and no top Trotting and Road Wagons, Coaches, Barouches, with a large line of single and double Harness, heavy and light. The whole for absolute sale on account of removal. Sale at 11 A. M. prompt, to which special attention is invited. Stock can be seen and examined now.

AT 18 LIBERTY STREET, ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Elegant top Buggies, $200, formerly $325.
Splendid first class Park and Pony Phaetons,
Depot and business Wagons,
Harness below Zero,
Sheets, Lap Robes, Whips, &c., at you own price.
Competition defied in toto.
There is no place in the country where you can do near as well as at our
Private salesrooms, 18 Liberty street;
or our Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.
ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, April 16 and 23.
Positive sale of elegant Carriages, made by Messrs. Brewster, Miner & Stevens, Baldwin, Adams and other well known manufacturers, comprising Vehicles of every description, at the Carriage Salesroom No. 512 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel Block,
commencing at 11 o'clock each day.
New on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.,
to close an estate.
STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, offices 111 Broadway,
will sell on Monday, April 18, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the private stable 231 West Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Two pairs very fine Carriage Horses, stylish and fine travellers.
One large family Carriage.
One large Barouche.
One four seated light Wagon, shifting top.
One Pony Phaeton, shell pattern, pole and shaft, umbrella top; cost $1,250.
One Horse and Harness of various kinds.
Parties can examine the above at the stable until day of sale.

A BARGAIN.—HORSES, GERMANTOWN CARRIAGE, new shifting top Wagon, Dusenbury trotting Wagon, Phaeton, fine Harness, Robes, &c., all first class, sold at auction Tuesday next if not sold before; owner about to travel. Apply at No. 8 Washington square, east side, two doors above Fourth street, private stable No. 3, in the rear. No finer horses in the country.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.
have at their warerooms, 659 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant Carriages and light top and road Wagons of the most fashionable styles and latest designs and fine finish; suitable for spring and summer use; of their own manufacture; to which they invite the inspection of purchasers.

A SPLENDID CORBETT & SCHARCH (NEARLY NEW) square box top Wagon; also two Brewster Phaetons; one no top Wagon, $65, $100; one top Wagon, $125; Park, Pony and Basket Phaetons, Clarences, Coaches, Express Wagons and a fine assortment of top Wagons, of my own make. Harness, $10 up. WM. H. GRAY,
20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE.—A PAIR of stylish Grays; fast roadsters; gentle and sound, and a Brewster Park Phaeton and gilt set of Harness, both but little used. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY'S stable, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue.

A SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, Cabriolet, Depot Wagons, Buggies, second hand; 500 Carriages, gold prices, 25 per cent less than Broadway and Fifth avenue stores. HAMS, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—BELOW COST,
two Bretts,
two Landaus,
one Clarence,
one Coupe,
left from our auction sale.
JAMES B. CONE & CO.,
684 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SECOND HAND C SPRING BRETT, six-seat Rockaway, top and no top Buggies; also an assortment of new Carriages and Harness, at unusually low prices. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

ALL IN WANT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, AND desirous of saving 25 per cent, are invited to examine stock at 52 Barclay street. HICKS, established 1828.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE. Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, and all other purposes.
Single Harness, complete, $8 to $[illegible] per set.
Double Harness, complete, $20 to $[illegible] per set.
We manufacture all of our harness, and can sell lower than any house in the city.
THE TRADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A PART OF A VERY FINE STABLE ON MADISON avenue, to rent, from 1st May. Address STABLE, box 258 Post office.

A MINER & STEVENS FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY FOR $225, cash; also a fine set of double Harness, for $80; both in perfect order. Can be seen at 63 Water street.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN SARATOGA COUNTY desires to sell a pair of young matched Horses, with black manes, tails and legs, weighing 2,100 pounds; perfectly sound, thoroughly broken to all uses and good steppers. He can be seen at 29 West Twenty-fourth street before 11 o'clock, morning.

A RARE CHANCE.—JUST FROM VERMONT, SPLENdid family Team Bay Horses, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old; promising great speed; very gentle; are of great endurance; heavy long tails; Morgan & Blackhawk stock; raised and broke by the present owner, and warranted sound, kind and true every way and without a fault; sold very low, as the owner has to return home. Apply to J. DEAN, No. 5 East Twenty-eighth street, till sold.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF FAIR black Ponies, two Horses, one family Coach, one second hand top and open Wagons, Rockaways; single and double Harness, Saddles, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 281 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

AT THE LIVERY STABLE, 275 SPRING STREET.—This day JAMES JENKINS, auctioneer, will sell at 10½ o'clock, prompt, several Horses, description of which will be given at sale; Coaches, Pony and Park Phaetons, top and open Road Wagons, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AT THE LIVERY STABLE, 275 SPRING STREET, near Hudson—1 Brett, 1 Rockaway, 2 Road Wagons, 1 Skeleton, 2 top Wagons, 2 Coaches, a lot of single and double Harness, Blankets, Whips, Halters, &c., to be sold on account of removing.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF 20 SUPERIOR HEAVY WORK Horses, just from Canada West and Ohio, suitable for all purposes; also several fine matched Teams and single Horses for business wagons, and a few good Mules.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at private and public sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages and Harness and everything in the "horse line," to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.

Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.

A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the Mart,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE CITY
for showing Horses on sale.

Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Extra handsome, stylish and well behaved, pony built dapple gray Mare, about 15½ hands and 6 years old; has been used for the past year by ladies and children, is a very free, prompt and elegant driver and a great roadster; can travel 10 miles an hour all day, also a very fast walker, is warranted sound and kind.

One elegant coupe Rockaway, made to order last fall by Miner & Stevens, for $900, and is just as good as new.

One of the finest Business Wagons in the city, new, made by Seaman.

One fine Top Wagon, made by Wood Bros.

Six other superior top and no top Road Wagons, best city builders, new and second hand.

Handsome, lighbored and fast bay trotting gelding Bay Mac, about 15¾ hands, 7 years old, trotted a match last June on the Union Course, in L, winning in three straight heats in 2:41, 2:41½, 2:42¼, and is warranted to trot in 2:45 this day or no sale; free, prompt and stylish driver and an elegant stepper, one of the finest roadsters in the city; does not pull a pound and can be driven by a lady; is a great pole horse; is warranted.

Dark brown Mare, 15½ hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; very stylish and free; can trot in 2:30; a superior saddle mare. Also piano box no top Wagon, Harness, &c.

Black Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years, warranted sound and kind in all harness; has trotted in 2:32, and can do it again, with training; free, stylish driver, and a great roadster.

ALSO SEVERAL CHEAP WORK HORSES.

Full description at sale.

Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A NUMBER OF SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY soiled Carriages cheap; Road Wagon, three Buggies, Rockaway, Depot Wagon, Victoria, Park Phaeton, Chaise; all styles Harness. CALVIN WITTY, 632 Broadway.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET,
offer at their Warerooms,
Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street,
a complete stock of elegant Carriages and Road Wagons in all the fashionable varieties for town and country, exclusively the production of their well known Broome street factory, and of
The best class only.
Prices uniform to all.

NOTICE.—To prevent confusion the public will do well to remember that we have no connection whatever with any joint stock company or individuals dealing in carriages under a name similar to our own.

BUY YO

MEXICO.

The Disturbed Condition of the Republic.

Address of the Rebel General Huerta.

THE FREE ZONE QUESTION.

A Model Rebel—Another Insurgent Proclamation—The Indian Troubles—Huerta's Address.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28, 1870.

Abraham Plata, a well known rebel and robber, has for the eleventh time "given in his adhesion" to the government, as it is called, and asks pardon of the President, after having just committed a new series of outrages upon private individuals and the public peace. Colonel Tuñon Caneda, of the government forces, has interceded in his behalf with the President in favor of a pardon. Plata has just been revolutionizing for two or three months, and having been hotly pressed by the government forces, thinks it well to allow himself to be converted to peace, at least until another fair opportunity shall present itself, when he will probably proclaim:—"Owing to the condition in which I find myself, being without money and with a dozen desperate followers, I hereby denounce Benito Juarez and his government, confiscating the property of all persons opposed to me," &c. Those anxious for good order and the prosperity of the country are waiting to see if the President will allow himself to be humbugged by the robber again.

The times are so exciting that the case of General Patern receives but little attention. The courts here shirked duty and sent him back to Durango for trial, and it would not be strange if Judge Lynch should move his speedy execution ere long. The government is making for itself a bad history in the affair.

Rebel Generals Bravo and Bermudez attacked Iraguato the other day with 700 cavalry.

The following is the circular of Bravo:—

Considering that it is necessary to enter upon the territory of republicans once more that the enemy compel us to do so, I have decreed the following:—

ARTICLE 1. All the property of such as directly or indirectly sustain the Juarez government is hereby confiscated from this day.

ART. 2. The above article likewise applies to such bad Mexicans as adhered to the intervention by supporting the government of the so-called empire.

ART. 3. Those who by private correspondence maintained relations with the enemy, giving information or aiding them in any manner, are also comprehended in the above.

Given at Parondiero and Calderan, March 8, 1870.

Dr. Eugenio Guardacampo, of cockospero, is among those who have been killed by the Apaches. The entire northern part of the State is so overrun with these Indians that communication is almost entirely cut off from one place to another, and only is possible when escorted by a large or well armed body of troops who are accustomed to Indian warfare. The State government has found it impossible to prevent the depredations of the Indians.

One of the rebels of Fabrizal, who captured Pachuca a few days since, has been captured in a house in Real del Monte, wounded, and has been taken to Pachuca, where has been or will be shot.

News from the northern part of Sonora informs us that there were several incursions of large bands of Indians into that State during the latter part of January, and that, as a result, much stock was stolen and many lives lost.

Rebel General Martinez has issued the following address:—

MY FRIENDS—You that have always been known to sacrifice for liberty and for the republican institutions of our country, you should not now remain shut up in a culpable indifference now that the country needs all your efforts and all your sacrifices in order to save it. Already you see Don Benito Juarez, the worst tyrant that Mexico has ever had, directing confiscations and sentences of death, and we live in a land of barbarism. You see that the police is converted into a cave for bandits, where deeds are done with the tears of widows and with the suffering of orphans, and with the misery of the soldier that gave his life on the field of battle. And will we see this with indifference, we who have always fought for justice and liberty? Should we passively see the constitution, we who have sealed it with our blood and always fought for it, shall we see it trampled upon? Shall we sustain a government that is a disgrace to our country, because it is protected by a Congress without faith and without honor, that trafficks even with the blood of the people? No, a thousand times no; we will cease to live a hundred times than to tolerate such wickedness.

Knowing your patriotism, I direct myself to you, certain that your noble and true efforts will respond to my call. Contemplate that the entire country is agitated by a revolution, and what great evils will result if we do not all hasten to put an end to the critical situation that the nation is in, and that it is in our power to save our unfortunate republic.

Decide all of you at once to take the part which corresponds to you in the struggle, and I assure you that your vote will be of such great weight (but you will, in a very brief time, put an end to the evils of war, re-establishing peace to the shades of true liberty. Frontier Italians and worthy sons of San Luis Potosi, to arms! The country needs you. Assist at this call, as you have ever done when there is danger. Let the whole world know that as you abhor tyrants you know how to prize liberty, and that you are always ready to die for the republic and for the constitution of 1857, as is your companion and friend, PEDRO MARTINEZ.

MARCH 15, 1870.

Proclamation—What General Epitacio Huerta Says to the Nation.

CITIZENS—Small has been the scale in which my scanty faculties have been permitted to figure. After I was urged along by the force of my conviction I consecrated myself to the service of the national cause. Abandoning the works of the fields, I put on my arms, throwing myself into the revolution which in Ayuda raised the standard of liberty against the odious absolutism of General Santa Anna. Such the gratitude of my contemporaries promoted me to positions of importance as well of political as military order. I do not pretend to have fully discharged the performance of them, as much on account of my incapacity and inexperience as on account of the difficulties during the stormy epoch in which I was interested, which presented themselves. I have the honor of being among the defenders of Puebla against the invading army. Having been conducted to France as a prisoner, on my return by the way of the United States the term of office of President Juarez had expired, and when the declaration was made by him to continue in charge of the position, without resigning the control to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, in violation of the law set forth by our fundamental carta, I considered it my duty as a Mexican to oppose that unlawful declaration. I protested against it, and this course brought upon me then the anathema with which the government has wished to brand all those who are not his attaches, or, better said, blind partisans of his policy. Then the so-called President proceeded, in the fury of his hatred against those who had thus labored, even to the shameful extremity of negotiating that we should be imprisoned through the medium of the agents of a foreign Power, as was verified in Bravo de Santiago, with contempt of the national honor. It would have been reproachful as well as anti-patriotic in those circumstances to cause a disturbance which might have produced dissatisfaction among the liberals in the darkest days of the country. This powerful consideration made me endure exile for a long time, together with other persons. Restored to my country, I began to see, unfortunately, the rapidity with which the most profound disgust against the administration of M. Juarez was increasing among the political circles of every opinion, disgust so much the more legitimate as the deeds whereon daily occurred were made plain. After the reaction came and after the republican system began to be re-established, the errors of the government also became known, the result of a stupid and avaricious page. The opinion among the republicans was divided concerning the lot which ought to attend those engaged in the cause of the intervention and of the Archduke of Austria. Some were in favor of severe punishment, others for generous pardon and many for the imposing of a just and proportioned penalty. The government, making an abstract of these opinions, adopted the absurd system of keeping the Mexicans divided into persecutors and persecuted—for some the scaffold, for others banishment, for some confiscation of property, for others imprisonment, and pecuniary fine for all. This gave rise to that abominable system of ransom, which was converted into shameful speculation. From which resulted that the government, in its treatment of the conquered, was not severe, nor was it magnanimous nor generous, and still less an observer of justice.

The odium, the vengeance and other bad passions of this class were made known as being motives for the aggravation of the punishments, while the favoritism and affections, more or less legitimate, on the part of the persons entrusted with the government, or of those who formed the intimate circles of its partisans, were signalized for its diminution or its absolute impunity. Thus, the sword of the government hanging over the persons condemned, and suspended from all international relations, and individual guarantees violated continually, as has been seen, public confidence was lost, capitalists began to leave the country, commercial operations were paralyzed and misery increased rapidly among all classes of society. Then the looks of all were directed towards the national representation, hoping that it would curb the Executive in its extravagances and would force upon the administration a regular and proper course for the public interests. But the hour of censure sounded; for it is certain in the minds of that supreme assembly that there has not been wanting authorized forces of independent persons who would have appealed with feeling for the cause of the institutions, there has not been trading, unfortunately, also a large majority that has not had for a guide of its conduct more than its own will, many times imperious and even exacting, miserably with the Executive power. This lowness of the ignoble, this ingratitude, this absolute submission to the voice almost always interested and partial towards the government, have caused some persons in the elections of deputies, the same as in the election of the present President of the republic, to have appropriated the resources of the Treasury, expending large sums in bribing the persons that have more or less influence effectively in the elections. I do not form a similar charge against any particular person. Others will point out the culprits; I, as a simple narrator of events, confine myself to the mentioning of them. Constitutional order being in turn re-established, contrary to the expectation of all, the hopes of a pleasing future began to expire. A method of nullifying our titular laws of the most sacred rights was looked for and found by the men in power. Accustomed to the arbitrariness which they had had for so long time in the exercise of dictatorial power, the men of the executive violated our fundamental compact, thus breaking the bonds of union which should link the States with the central power.

Their sovereignty has been repeatedly attacked; the federal compact was cancelled, and in what manner? Invoking this same compact in order to commit the most outrageous excesses. Examine our annals, consult our chronicles, and it will be found that never, under any political regimen, even the most despotic, has individual safety been seen more exposed, property more insecure and life more endangered. It was necessary that in Mexico a constitution the most liberal of all the world should be adopted, in order that confiscations should take place, absolute exiles, lawful or horrid assassinations, upon which the penalty of death has been lavished. Under the constitution of 1857 all beliefs have been assailed, all principles have been trampled under foot. Still, if the man entrusted with the Executive had had the frankness to openly attack the constitution, by not believing impossible to govern with it, as many Mexicans honestly think, his conduct would have seen less disloyal and would even have had some merit.

But he has adopted a most odious and irritating policy, which has consisted of governing in the name of the constitution without making use of its rules. The nation, already wearied from so many revolutions and civil contests, suffered resignedly the course of its governors, hoping to bring about by legal means the suppression of so many transgressions; but, frustrated more and more every day in its hopes of remedy, it has awakened from its lethargy, calls his aims around its banner, imperiously reclaims its rights and wishes to move once more that it cannot be mocked at will with impunity. I, although of the last among the sons of my country, gladly return to put on my arms in its defence, not to fight against the institutions which I have defended at the cost of my blood, but to consolidate them, purifying and ennobling them.

I realize the peril in which I place myself. I do not fear it. I know very well that in case of my defeat I have nothing more to expect than the gallows—a favorite resource of our false apostles of liberty—but I will accept it, if such is my destiny, with a conscience that I have done my duty as a soldier and a Mexican. EPITACIO HUERTA.

The Free Zone.

[Translation from *La Cronica*, March 18.]

The newspapers of the United States are full of complaints against the institution of the free zone on our northern frontier. The evils resulting therefrom to the treasury and the commerce of their country are serious, and they denounce the measure as contrary to the reciprocity which should exist between the two countries. For ourselves, from the time the re-establishment of the free zona was discussed in Congress, it never seemed to us a measure favorable to the interests of Mexico, and we believed further that it would tend to destroy the relations of friendship existing between the two nations.

There were not wanting men in the Chamber to state the consequences that would result from a law so broad, as well as impolitic, and burdensome to the legitimate commerce of the two republics; but the speakers who supported the project were prepossessed by false fears respecting this question, and imparted to a majority of the house their fears and prejudices, and, still more, a feeling of unjust distrust towards the inhabitants of the other side of the Bravo.

Those interested knew that by touching the feeling of the House upon the point of annexation, a subject upon which many speculate at this day, they could incline the will of the Deputies in favor of their plans, and they succeeded in doing so.

The whole frontier of the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon has been opened, without conditions, to illegitimate trade. Hereafter, merchandise introduced through the port of Vera Cruz will not be able to compete with that entering through the free zone, for the simple reason that the former pays duties, and the latter does not. It will be objected to our assertion that in the free zone there are vigilant authorities who will prevent fraud; but admitting that they do their duty, it remains to be seen whether they can enforce the law throughout an extensive, open and sparsely populated border. Another more dangerous feature is, that according to the law the importer may land his goods in Camargo, and, finding no market for them there, he may take them inland as far as Victoria or Monterey, which towns are also included in this fatal franchise. That is to say, the honorable trader will traverse a wide tract of uninhabited country to reach his destination; and if on the road, forgetting his "probity," so common among those who come to Mexico to seek fortune, he changes his mind and goes into the States of Zacatecas, Durango and San Luis, where are no custom houses, where is he going to satisfy the duties he ought to have paid on landing his goods?

On whatever side this privilege is examined there will be perceived the injuries resulting to the exchequer and the stimulus of red to contraband trade and immorality. Mexico will find herself obliged to consume foreign merchandise that has not paid a cent on its importation. The inequality of condition between the different inland markets will soon become manifest, for those which are supplied through ports where legitimate trade is carried on will not be able to compete with the others.

We believe, however, that notwithstanding what we have indicated, the possibility of carrying on contraband trade will be placed very much in doubt. Nevertheless, we are sure that the inhabitants of the border and the merchants of San Luis and Zacatecas will say, as we do, that smuggling has been done and that it will continue on a still larger scale. It is well known in all those places that goods imported under the protection of the free zone are sold seventy-five per cent lower than those which come through Mexico. English queensware, which is sold in this market at two dollars a dozen, is sold in Zacatecas at only one dollar, and in the same way all other goods introduced through the frontier.

We remember that Congress was deluded by the assurance that the institution of the free zone injured the commerce of the United States, and for this reason favored the interests of Mexico. We admit the former proposition, but are far from expecting that the latter will prove true. We do believe, after having studied the question, that the free zone injures both nations—the United States, because all that frontier being a free port the merchants of the American side will come to our territory to store their goods and watch for an opportunity to introduce them in a clandestine manner into Texas. Thus Mexico will be in the position of a person who injures himself and at the same time injures his neighbor. It was said in Congress that Mexico was free to dictate her own laws. Nobody can doubt that she has this right, but neither can we disregard the obligation imposed upon nations by the natural law not to make themselves bad neighbors one to the other.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Fine crops are expected in Egypt.

The Viceroy of Egypt is going to pass some weeks at the baths of the Pyrenees.

The grain fields and vineyards of Sicily are represented to be in splendid condition.

"Old Houses of Paris Under Napoleon III." is the title of an interesting work by M. Lefeuve.

At Malm'i, Sweden, a new paper has been started under excellent auspices.

New beds of coal have been discovered on the borders of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Tigers have been committing dreadful ravages in Chota Nazpore, India.

The quarrel between Morocco and Italy has been amicably settled.

A Russian hospital has been established at Constantinople.

Signor Jaccottet, the editor of the *Italie*, of Florence, died in that city on the 29th of March.

Naples has been the scene of repeated republican demonstrations during the past month.

The Khirgeese Tartars, lately insurgent, have been reduced to complete tranquility.

Steam navigation between Copenhagen and Kiel has been resumed after the winter.

At the great fair of Irbit this year the amount of merchandise sold was worth forty million roubles.

The North German Confederation is negotiating a treaty for mutual copyright protection with France.

A Russian fleet has appeared off the coats of Japan to maintain the acquisition of the Island of Saghalien by the Muscovite power.

His Excellency Adolpho Palzot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Spanish government to China and Siam, had a public audience with his Majesty the Wang-na on the 23d of January.

Latest official advices from Christiana declare the Norwegian herring fishery at an end for the season. The quantity of herring obtained is 150,000 tons, and is considered insignificant—the smallest catch indeed within remembrance.

An iron bridge 221 feet long by twenty-two in height and fourteen and a half in breadth, and weighing only 360 tons, constructed in Belgium, has been put up in Finland on the line of railroad from St. Petersburg to Rikonmaki.

Russian commerce with interior Asia, by the eastern frontier of Siberia, is rapidly increasing. Since last May 10,000 camels went out from Tasckent with 160,000 pounds of merchandise, and 30,000 of those animals, chiefly laden with cotton, go directly from Bokhara to Kazran every year.

The official report on Sumatras, West coast, for November last, states that the chinchona plants, planted on the declivities of the Merapi and Singgalang mountains at heights from 4,000 to 7,000 feet—viz.: 410 calisayas and eighty-eight succirabras—were developing themselves favorably.

The Swiss Federal Council having discovered that the cantons of Zug, Uri, Appenzell and Snaffhausen use coercive means during judicial examinations, the Executive has requested them to modify their legislation on the subject. Lucerne uses the stick, but not during examination.

The crusade now going on in Paris against vaccination singularly coincides with a great increase of smallpox. The number of deaths in the French capital by that disase were 712, between the 13th and 19th of March. The French papers remark:—"The more vaccination the more smallpox."

The development of the mineral resources of Piedmont is increasing. A company has been formed to work the coal mines—considered unusually rich—of Borgotaro, Bagnaria, Cella de Robbio and Varzi. The seat of the establishment will be at Turin, and the capital, which is 6,000,000 francs, divided into 24,000 shares or 250 francs each.

The deficiency of silk worm eggs at Turin is four-fifths of the whole quantity needed, and cards of Japanese eggs have risen to seven dollars apiece. There is a scarcity all over Europe; only a million ounces of the commodity have come from Japan, and the market for it at Yokohama closed in the beginning of last December.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the front of the International Court House, at Bangkok, Siam, at noon, on the 17th of January, when F. C. C. Kobke, Esq., Danish Consul, with an autograph letter from the King of Denmark to the King of Siam, landed, *en route* to the place, to have a public audience with his Majesty the Wang Luang.

The English Club, of St. Petersburg, celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 20th of March. It originated in the early years of the Empress Catharine, was patronized by many celebrated personages, and, among them, by Prince Demidoff. Its grandest dinner was in honor of the American Envoy Fox, who was sent out in 1866 to congratulate the Czar on his escape from assassination.

The late Shigoon, of Japan, who is residing at and who is the owner of the province of Suringa, has established schools in every town and village, and ordered all the boys to be instructed in one foreign language; English is the most popular one. He has also started schools for medicine, &c., and others for the instruction of the army and navy. He encourages the cultivation of the land in every way.

The long projected improvements of the port of Alexandria, Egypt, are in progress. A breakwater, a mile in length, will protect the harbor, the superfices of which is about 3,000 acres. A dam, continuous to the present dam of the railroad, will extend seaward 3,000 feet, and thus form an inner basin, which be twenty feet in depth and surrounded by broad quays, like those of Marseilles. These quays will be traversed by rail tracks and so arranged that the largest vessels will have no difficulty in lading and unlading. The cost will be about $10,000,000.

A FEMALE PHILIPPIC.

Victoria C. Woodhull on the "Tendencies of Government."

The Balmoral Brokers "Bull" on Social Laws—God in Creation, in History and in Government—A Philosophical Preface to a Philosophical Discourse.

The head of the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., Commodore Vanderbilt's financial *protégés*—the famed Balmoral brokers of Broad street—has undertaken the difficult task of correcting popular errors on the science of government, and has prepared a paper on the subject. As, however, the lady expects to be too busy making money among the bulls and bears and canvassing for the Presidency in 1872 to deliver it for some time to come we publish the first part of it *in extenso*. Whether her conclusions will agree with her premises or not the document will be found exceedingly interesting as showing the quality of the female mind against which the money changers of Wall street will have to contend in business:—

As far back into the past as dim historic lights enable us to see, and still much farther, even behind the appearance of man upon the face of this planet, the existence of government can be plainly traced. Wherever two or more of any species of animals—not to descend lower and including man—are or have been something simulating to what is in our day denominated government exists or existed; and whether it is or was over a greater or less community, it is or was possessed of certain characterizing elements, from and by which a clear insight into the composition of the community can be obtained by those who will analyze the elements somewhat philosophically—that is to say, governments are truthful reflections of the governed when considered as a whole, and all changes or modifications that occur therein result from growth of the governed. No just nor advantageous deductions from any subject or fact which is worthy of a position in the world's history, and which is capable of permanently maintaining such a position, can be arrived at, except through a complete philosophic analysis of all the elements entering into its composition. All facts as well as all chemical compounds are made up of elementary principles brought into intimate productive relations by some general power, operating by some general law of combination. By such an analysis the compositions of such subjects and facts as are analyzed are not only determined, but the relations they sustain to all other subjects and facts are also demonstrated, and thus a general law of relativity is found which makes the whole round of creation one in purpose and effect.

It is not proposed in the present article to prosecute an exhaustive analysis of government as it is, or as it has been, but rather to observe the chain of progression that has been evolved, and to endeavor to determine whether, link by link, it does not form one harmonious whole, from the present aspect of which its culmination may be caught sight of; and whether that culmination will not be found a complete circle, containing within its immense area all that has conspired and assisted in its completion, and which will be entitled to positions in such a community of interests or virtue of having thus conspired and assisted in its formation. Neither is it proposed to extend the limits of this inquiry beyond the consideration of human government, except in so far as analogies may be sought to enforce the application of general laws and to assist by such application in the solution of such questions as may not be entirely apparent from the evidences contained specifically within the said limits. Philosophically considered, however, the objects sought could as well be obtained from any other department of government; for, while a general law underlies all forms and systems of human government and controls all its modifications, the self-same law underlies and controls all other forms and systems of government from which human government sprung and upon which it rests as a primary basis. It is believed that there is sufficient mental development and comprehension contained in the philosophic minds of this latter part of the nineteenth century to gather into form the evidence that has been and is being presented in the evolution and dissolution of government, and grasp its signification, so that in its application to existing things permanent instead of politic modifications in governmental affairs may be inaugurated. Governed by any other than such a broad standard changes and modifications in present systems and forms are made simply to meet the exigencies of the times, and with no view to place government upon a basis that should never need modification, and which should meet all exigencies of all times. The reasons why such government has not hitherto been inaugurated or attempted are because in no country has the general mind as yet become sufficiently broad and comprehensive to discover that great general laws underlie the universe and govern all its manifestations, applying to each and every department thereof with perfect uniformity. It is not my province to discuss what these great general laws and principles are. I assume that they do exist, and it is my office to predicate what the future of government must be when it shall have its basis in such laws and principles, and to judge whether what has been, and what is, may be considered as gradual approaches from the most simple and homogeneous forms, in which the interest of all were very indefinite either individually or collectively towards that wherein the interests of all, while becoming more distinct individually, shall be merged in the general interests of the whole and become identical therewith.

Mr. Maine says, in his "Ancient Law," that "Society in ancient times was not what it is assumed to be at present—a collection of individuals." "In fact, and in view of the men that composed it, it was an aggregation of families. The contrast may be best and most forcibly expressed by saying that the unit of an ancient society was the family; of a modern society, the individual."

In speaking of ancient society Mr. Fiske says: "Family government excluded not only individual independence but also State supremacy, and that vestiges of a time when there were no aggregates of men more extensive than the family may be found in every part of the world when social organization was not one step removed from absolute and ferocious anarchy;" and this he denies as a social aggregate of the first order; the coalescence of families into civic communities an aggregate of the second order; the coalescence of civic and tribal communities into the nation an aggregate of the third order. The coalescence of nations would then describe an aggregate of the fourth order. Under these four orders all the forms of government ever existing in the world must be classified.

As low a form of government as can be conceived as existing next above that of the family, worthy to be called human government, still exists among the barbarians inhabiting some portions of Central Africa, some of the East India Islands, and perhaps some of the South Sea Islands. These people unite in bands or tribes and rove about seeking the means of subsistence and endeavoring to conquer other tribes. Some have central points of rendezvous, where the rudest habitations are constructed, in which the women and children remain during the absence of the men. The women almost universally are considered very much in the light of slaves by all these nomadic tribes, and as only fit to minister to their passions and to perform their drudgery. Their language is as rude as their habits, consisting of little more than a comparatively few spasmodically uttered harsh sounds. Written language they have none, excepting perhaps some images or rude figures symbolizing some special event they in this way attempt to commemorate, and which may be considered as the foundation of it for the tribes using them, as they were the primary foundation of all written language. One notable feature is universally observable among all these representatives of primitive government—they all recognize the necessity of a leader under some of the many forms of control exercised by the one over the many, and he is generally one who has exhibited some particular prowess in battle, the capacity to perform which he is supposed to be endowed with by some unknown power, and which renders him superior to all others and best capable of ruling and protecting those who thus recognize him, and who obey him in every particular even to sacrificing their lives. Such may be considered an outline of our conceptions of the most primitive form of government of the present day; and the fact that such still exists has a marked bearing upon the subject of general government, when it is remembered that the time was when no higher form existed on the face of the earth. The law of evolution and that of dissolution being a universal deduction from the philosophic *ultimatum* that force persists, they apply to all things wherein force is exhibited; consequently human government must be the objective result of the persistence of force exhibited among the people of the earth, and at the same time the subject of all modifications that grow out of its transformations and equivalent relations. In whatever light, then, human government is viewed, these philosophic laws should never be lost sight of nor disregarded; but the causes of all the rises and falls, transformations, modifications and amalgamations, should be sought by the application of those laws to the objective points under consideration. The question now naturally arises, can human government, then, be analyzed, and the facts it presents be found to correspond to the deductions of philosophic law? It has been remarked that the simplest combinations of force among human beings, representing government which existed when none higher had been attained, was still represented on the earth by certain of its inhabitants. Beginning with this as the basis of the superstructure of human government can there be traced a gradual scale of progress from it to the government of this country, in which scale each nation, tribe and tongue will find its appropriate place, which, unoccupied, would render the scale imperfect, as a chain would be imperfect were one of its central links missing? and would an analysis of each of these governments develop the fact that each successive one in the progressive scale would represent some new application of the principle of liberty, some more extended idea of equality, or some better formula of justice than the preceeding had, which application, idea or formula entitles it to rank superior thereto, and also determines its position in the scale?

Of all systems and forms of government that came and passed away during the long lapse of ages, from the time the most primitive alone existed on the earth to the time wherein those flourished that have left records of their existence, we can know nothing except what may be gathered from philosophic deduction unsupported by any actual record of facts concerning them. It is, however, philosophically certain that very many such intermediate governments did exist, variously modified and advancing from the primitive forms. Possessing, as we may justly infer, but little capability for duration, their integration was rapidly succeeded by disintegration; being exposed to numerous and different external influences, rapid and successive changes were inevitable, because they were possessed of but little individuality and consequently but little capacity for resisting external influences. They were bound together by none of the higher laws of association, but were led by transient ephemeral contingencies, co-mingling at times together, to soon divide and subdivide only to again form new and equally temporary amalgamations. Thus constantly organizing and dissolving the long interval alluded to was occupied by primitive inhabitants in their march from the purely homogeneous toward the individualized times wherein civilization left records of itself. While no special inquiries into the correctness of the formulas laid down at various times by various philosophers which seek to include and cover all the phenomena of the universe will be made, those of the most eminent may with propriety be stated; indeed, if it be attempted to show that history obeys a fixed law of evolution, the law that it is presumed to obey must be given, that it may be seen whether the deductions arrived at are included within the limits of the formula. If it should not so turn out then either the deduction must be illegitimate, the formula imperfect or impossible, or the fact made apparent that while all the other sciences, as biology, psychology and their various divisions, are known to conform to certain well determined laws of causation, sociology, in which all history and government find their basis, conforms to no law, but is the product of the merest chance. Until within the present century it was not claimed by any of the various philosophers who had flourished that there was such a science as sociology; or if so claimed by any far-seeing mind, the attempt to demonstrate and formulate it was not made until the time of Comte, who, about the year 1830, did attempt it, and he may be justly styled the father of the present system of formulated science. Though his system is now shown to contain many imperfections and omissions it is nevertheless certain that but for it the improvements since made would not have been possible to the present degree attained, though those who have made them may repudiate the idea and scorn to acknowledge that they have built upon Comte. Gathering from his profuse writings upon this point his earlier and most continuous opinions, the following are the simplest terms in which they can be expressed:—Social progression is a gradual change from rudimentary, homogeneous and anthropomorphic conditions to civilization, heterogeneity and to definite conceptions of the external world; and at the same time from nomadic characteristics, with aggressive purposes, to industrial pursuits, a number of philosophers, who have written since the time of Comte, have from time to time presented formulas which at best can only be considered as modifications of his, and it may confidently be asserted that no real addition was acquired until the Spencerian was made, which, while it included Comte's was more general and comprehensive and at the same time more definite and special. This seeming anomaly was made possible by his having discovered the law of evolution, and by having exhaustively demonstrated that all mental action—emotional as well as intellectual—was included in it. It is as follows:—Evolution is an integration of matter, concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. This general formula includes all evolution, organic and inorganic, and interprets not only the genesis of the sidereal and solar systems and of the earth, but also of life upon the earth, and has become the law of all social, moral and intellectual change. He afterward found it necessary to make a supplement specially applicable to organic life, in such terms as should not include the inorganic. It was as follows:—"Life—and intelligence being the highest manifestation of life—consists in the continuous establishment of relations within the organism, in correspondence with relations existing within the environment" or the surroundings." To this exhaustive statement a late generalization and specialization has been made by Mr. Fiske, especially applicable to social evolution, as follows:—The progress of society is a continuous establishment of psychical relations within the community, in conformity to physical and psychical relations arising within the environment, during which both the community and the environment pass from a state of incoherent homogeneity to a state of coherent heterogeneity, and during which the constitutional units of the community become ever more distinctly individuated.

Having now arrived at that point where history must furnish the facts upon which the subject rests, it may be well to comprehensively recapitulate a perhaps somewhat too long introduction. It was seen that all over the face of the earth where human life was represented government exists, and that this government was representative of one or another of the three orders of aggregates of individuals—the family, the tribal, or the nation, and that an aggregate of nations would add the fourth order. It was also seen that the evolution of government was the objective result of the persistence of force among its component parts. Fixing the basis of government in this philosophic fact, it was necessary to examine the history of government to see if in its evolution it had conformed to this law, according to present accepted formulas; and if so found to have done, to extend the same into the future, to ascertain if possible what the future of it would be. Thus, by a present understanding of the law and its tendencies all modifications and changes made in present systems and forms might be so made in harmony therewith, and not with a simple view to meet the present exigencies, but with an understanding that would meet all exigencies of all time, which alone is perfect legislation.

A SLOW MURDER.

Homicide in the Tenth Ward—A Man's Skull Fractured with a Bottle—Arrest and Release of the Perpetrator.

Information reached Coroner Rollins, at the City Hall, yesterday morning that Patrick Loftus, a young man twenty-five years of age, and born in Ireland, had died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, from the effects of violence. From what could be learned of the matter it appears that on the night of the 15th of December last deceased and Thomas Crook met at Michael Mooney's porter house, in Monroe street, and there became involved in a quarrel. During the fight Crook, as is alleged, seized a soda water bottle and with it dealt Loftus several violent blows on the head, fracturing his skull. Loftus was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and after remaining two weeks his wife took him to her residence, 272 Division street, and there kept him under her charge for three weeks, when, growing worse, she consented to his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital. He did well for a time, but subsequently commenced sinking and failed gradually till Thursday afternoon, when death ensued. After the assault on deceased Crook, represented as being a vicious, bad man, was arrested and taken before the presiding magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court, who released him on bail in the sum of $500 to answer. Now that his victim is dead, Crook, who lived at No. 77½ Broome street, will be rearrested (if possible to find him) and held to await the result of the inquisition, which will take place to-day. Loftus was a seafaring man, of a quiet, peaceful nature. He has left a widow, but no children.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The residence of G. L. Garlick, No. 236 Dean street, was entered by a sneak thief on Thursday afternoon and robbed of thirty dollars' worth of jewelry.

Richard Logenburg, who resided on Atlantic avenue, East New York, was killed by falling down the stairs of his dwelling house on Thursday night. He was, it is said, under the influence of liquor at the time he fell.

John Higgins was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 by United States Commissioner Jones on the charge of carrying on the business of a distiller at No. 48 Little street without paying the special tax required by law.

At about seven o'clock yesterday morning, as the Roosevelt street ferry boat Idaho was leaving the slip, foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, a boy named George Jones accidentally fell off the front rail into the river. Efforts were promptly made to rescue the boy but were unavailing, and his body has not yet been recovered. His parents reside at No. 75 North Fifth street, Williamsburg.

A suitable piece of ground has been recently purchased by the members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club at the foot of Court street, South Brooklyn, on which they are about to erect an ornamental and commodious building for a club house. Much promise is given for a successful season by this club, who now possess a fleet of thirty-four yachts—nine schooners and twenty-five sloops.

The fortieth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of the city of Brooklyn, just submitted, shows that there are 755 children in the asylum at present. Of this number 503 are females and 252 males. $25,000 was raised on bond and mortgage during the past year to liquidate the indebtedness for supplies and work on the new male asylum, with which sum, added to the receipts from other sources, the officers have been enabled to pay off nearly all current debts. The expenditures from all sources were $71,351 and the receipts $73,841, balance on hand $2,489. The report appeals to the patrons and friends of the orphans in behalf of the pressing necessity of completing the unfinished wing of the male asylum as soon as possible, that they, the managers, may not longer be necessitated to send away, for want of room, applicants worthy of admission.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS AT THE TOMBS.

A Lady Visits McFarland in His Cell—Presents of Fruit and Flowers—Lingering Affection for His Wife—Mrs. McFarland Likely to Give Evidence on the Trial.

McFarland is not without his lady friends. It is one of the too quickly jumped at conclusions of the gentlemen who write the sketchy introductions to the daily reports of the McFarland trial that all the ladies to the right of the Recorder, if not frail, are of the free love persuasion. In the bevy of fair women who were present on Thursday only two were found, after an informal canvass, devotedly attached to "poor Mr. Richardson;" all the rest sympathized with McFarland; they wish him well out of his trouble and do not understand the affection he still has for his wife.

Yesterday morning a lady who has held official position in the "Woman's Rights Movements" was early in the Judge's waiting room of the Tombs Police Court, asking to see a HERALD reporter. On our reporter introducing himself to the lady he found her laden with a basket of fruit and flowers, which she wished Mr. McFarland to receive, saying:—

"I thought, this weather, he might like to see a little bit of the best of the outdoor world in that comfortless cell of his. Will the HERALD reporter kindly see that he gets it?" handing the flowers and fruit into his hands.

The HERALD reporter expressed his thanks on behalf of Mr. McFarland for this womanly thoughtfulness and kindness, but ventured to remark that no person would be more glad to see the fair donor of this seasonable gift than Mr. McFarland himself, and would the lady wish to present them herself? Lady said if the prison rules allowed it it would be a pleasure to present them.

The consent of the prison authorities was obtained and the lady, accompanied by the reporter, was introduced to McFarland in his cell. McFarland was busily engaged reading the morning papers, and thanking the lady for her presents, "which he should certainly enjoy, they having been given to him by a lady," he remarked that he recognized the lady as one who had spoken to him in court on the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the ladies in court were nearly all his friends, despite the number of "free love" women who have come across us and his wife's path. He seemed to thoroughly believe in woman as woman, and expressed sentiments in that direction.

A short conversation was held through the latticed door with the lady who was the donor of the fruit and the flowers, mainly on reminiscences of persons and places with which both were acquainted. Incidental allusions occurred now and then in the conversation to Mrs. McFarland and the trial. Towards the former it was manifest that some remnant of the old affection still lingered in Mr. McFarland's mind, while about the trial little was said, except the statement that the witnesses' evidence as to the state of his mind during the darkest hours of his trouble, fell very far short of the reality.

The probability that Mrs. McFarland will go on the stand and testify against the father of her own child is thought by McFarland very likely to occur, and the prospect of it seems to be one of the bitter, bitter drops in the cup of sorrow he has been called upon to drain into the dregs. The statement of the counsel for the defence in court on Thursday that the prosecution was posted by Mrs. Calhoun and those very near to her, and also by Mrs. McFarland, is not mere rhetoric, but actual fact. During every day last week Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. McFarland were in the District Attorney's office to give and to receive information. McFarland is of an opinion that the latter part of the trial will disclose a "free-lovism" in this city and district of which outside people have not yet had the slightest conception.

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL AND MRS. CALHOUN.

John Russell Young on the Tribune Social Coterie—Greeley, Richardson, Booth, Sinclair, and So On.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 14.]

The following passages from the report of the McFarland trial are just now exciting much comment. A letter of Mrs. Calhoun's, ordered by the defence, said:—

There are three persons who are much to me in the flesh—J. R. Y., and you can guess the other two. But my dream friends are numerous. Booth is one of them. Spiritually he is my intimate. He would be amazed to see his with what I have endowed him and how confidential he is with me.

When Mr. Gerry came to the J. R. Y. in the above letter, Mr. Davis, who was holding the original, exclaimed:—

"J. R. C. That's J. R. C."

"No, it is not," replied senior counsel for defence, "we have held a microscope upon it, and it is J. R. Y. It means John Russell Young."

This manifestly opened a very pretty subject for gossip. In order to do our share towards making the crooked straight and causing the desert to bloom like the rose, a reporter of the *Telegraph* called upon Mr. Young, who is now staying with his wife, at the Bingham House in this city. Mr. Young was confined to his room with a temporary illness, and only saw the allusion to him in the New York papers when shown to him by our reporter.

REPORTER—There seems to have been some dispute about the reading, Mr. Young. What is your opinion?

Mr. YOUNG (reading the letter aloud and smiling)—Explanation! It is as much of a riddle to me as the Rosetta Stone. It makes nonsense, and Mrs. Calhoun never wrote nonsense. Her English, in the old *Tribune* times, was as clear as crystal. It is evident that some New York people have put my name in as a sensation. Still, it makes no difference. I am very glad to know that Mrs. Calhoun had so high an opinion of me. To be singled out of all that brilliant company as a "core and fruit" man is a good deal more than I deserve.

REPORTER—What brilliant company?

Mr. YOUNG—I mean the brilliant company that clustered around the *Tribune*. There were some of the highest men and women of the country. Mrs. Calhoun has too much sense to distinguish me in this extraordinary manner. There can be nothing more improbable. Mrs. Calhoun was on the *Tribune* staff, and it was in my power, as managing editor, to give her the aid and encouragement which her genius demanded. It is quite probable she may have expressed herself extravagantly, as she was always enthusiastic in her opinions.

REPORTER—Was she your appointment?

Mr. YOUNG—No; my recollection is that Mr. Greeley appointed her. He always esteemed Mrs. Calhoun very highly, and he has said over and over again she was the best writer on the *

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Matinee at 1, MACBETH—Evening, LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MEN AND ACRES. Matinee at 1½—OURS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MYSTERIES OF PARIS—VARIETY—LA JOCRISSE—THE DROVERS. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—RED ROVER AND IRISH EMIGRANT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—CHING-CHOW-HI.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON. Matinee at 2.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—MASKS AND FACES. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.

HIPPODROME PARISIEN, corner 3d av. and 64th st.—EQUESTRIAN FETES. Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

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THE PENNY POSTAGE BILL introduced yesterday in the United States Senate by Mr. Sumner, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere, contains many provisions worthy of thoughtful consideration. It aims to provide the people with a system of cheap postage and to abolish the franking privilege, and in this much, at least, will be favorably received.

LOOKING AFTER THE MAIN CHANCE.—The last is heard of the young democracy. The other day in the Senate Mr. Genet uttered the eulogium of Mr. Tweed, and desired it to be distinctly understood that he had never held any but sentiments of the highest respect for that gentleman. Mr. Genet recognizes with whom the victory rests and perceives who has the disposition of the spoils.

THE PAPAL AUTHORITIES in Rome are considerably alarmed at the prospect of another revolutionary movement against the lay power of the Church. Mazzini has prepared, it is said, for an immediate "rising." This is an old *schema* revived; but being an Italian himself perhaps Joseph Mazzini is of opinion that he has as good a claim to father a *schema* as has Pio Nono. It may be.

OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE, published elsewhere, furnishes some interesting particulars of the preparations making by the Dominion government to suppress the Winnipeg insurrection. The expedition will probably number two thousand men, and will march to the Red River territory by one of four routes, of which the one through the canal at Saut Ste. Marie will probably be taken. As the canal is located in American territory permission must first be accorded by our government to pass through, and this brings up an interesting question of international courtesy.

The Railroads of the United States and Their Management.

Last year a bill authorizing a classification of the directors of the Erie Railroad—whereby the management of the road and the control of the company were practically placed for an indefinite time in the hands of Messrs. Gould and Fisk, the president and the comptroller of the road—was passed by a Republican Legislature at Albany and signed by our present democratic Governor. Before our present democratic Legislature Mr. Charles Burt, a British barrister, representing a number of English stockholders, has appeared, asking in behalf of said stockholders a repeal of said classification law, in order that the stockholders generally may choose a new board of directors, Mr. Burt charging that under the management of Gould and Fisk the interests of the stockholders have suffered and are suffering, and that there is no prospect of relief under said management.

Gould and Fisk, thus put upon their defence, claim that the road under their administration has been well managed; that they found it in a bad condition every way, and have put it in a good condition; that they have extended its connections and feeders, reduced its expenses and increased its receipts; that if there have been no dividends it is because of the costs of their repairs and improvements; that in regard to this classification law the same system exists in England, and that before it was applied to the Erie road it was in force in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and elsewhere, and applies as well to the New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem lines, and that this classification system is good in securing experienced men in the direction of the affairs of every road concerned.

In general terms such are the two sides of this controversy. Without taking either side we undertake to say that the relief sought by Mr. Burt for the English stockholders he represents will not be found in the repeal of the bill in question, nor in the New York Legislature, now or hereafter, nor in our State courts. The trouble lies deeper, too deep to be remedied by State Legislatures or State courts. Nor are the evils complained of confined to the Erie road. They exist more or less in all the great railroad lines of the United States, and are beginning to be felt in the small ones. The great and overshadowing evil of all is the watering of the stock. The stock of a railway company, for instance, is twenty-five millions of dollars. But they are hard up, and though a new issue of stock or watering of twenty-five millions may reduce the shares from seventy to thirty per cent or less, the new issue still gives to the management the control of millions, whereby State Legislatures and State courts become the willing servants of the controlling heads or head of the railway concerned.

Against this formidable evil of stock watering the stockholder, as these matters now stand in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other States, has no redress; but beyond the stockholders lie the greater interests of the masses of the people. And here we find in our great railway companies growing monopolies, which threaten in time the absolute political control of every State concerned unless they are put under the checks and balances of some general law of the United States. The Western Union Telegraph Company is becoming from its stock watering and other processes a dangerous monopoly in view of the general interests of the people. Hence we advocate the merging of the whole telegraph system of the United States in the Post Office Department and as properly belonging to that department of the general government. In the same view of the paramount interests of the people we hold that there will be no end to these railway corruptions and the grasping ambition of these great railway companies and combinations except in a general law of Congress regulating all the railroad business of the country.

Among the powers conferred upon Congress are the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," the power to "establish post offices and post roads," the power to "lay and collect taxes," &c., and the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," &c. Now, under these powers in the constitution, as settled in settling the late rebellion, in the establishment of the supremacy of the United States and the subordination of the several States, Congress clearly possesses the authority for a general law for the regulation of commerce among the States on our railroads.

The powers recited were granted to Congress before such things as steamboats, railroads and telegraphs were dreamed of, at a time when Washington was practically as far from New York as San Francisco is to-day. If the powers then recited were held to be necessary to Congress in 1787, how much more necessary are they in 1870? In this new age, in fact, of rapid intercommunications of thought, passengers and goods from point to point, between the two oceans, and between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and around the world, all those old notions of the age of horse power on land and sails on the sea—all those old notions, we say, dividing States, provinces and peoples, have become obsolete and absurd. We are no longer a loose confederacy of different peoples, cut off from each other by mountains and rivers or by many days' travel; but we are one people, and the wants of each State in such things as railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, are the wants of all. In view, then, of harmony, uniformity and wholesome checks upon grasping State monopolies, Congress alone can supply these wants of the age. So, in our judgment, neither the stockholders in our railroads, English or American, nor the people of the several States, have any security for the future against railway stock-watering monopolies save in a general law of regulation from Congress.

YESTERDAY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS completed the bill to reorganize the navy. While the number of officers is reduced by it no commissions are vacated, which will leave the force as it now stands and prevent promotions to the higher grades for some time to come. The bill settles the question of the relative position of line and staff officers by providing that the latter shall not, at any time, exercise control over a commander by virtue of superior rank.

The New York Tax Levies.

We publish this morning the texts of the New York city and county tax levies, both bills of which were yesterday made the special order of the day in the State Assembly for Tuesday next. The total amount of money appropriated in these bills is not larger than the appropriation last year, while the rate of taxation is lessened by reason of the increased value of property in the city. So far, then, as the amount to be raised is concerned the exhibit is satisfactory, and must be regarded as the initiation of that economy in the administration of our city government which is promised by the new Charter. The donations for charitable purposes are not large, and are wholly bestowed upon institutions of which New York may justly be proud and which are worthy of the aid extended to them.

A large part of the city tax bill is devoted to defining the powers and duties of the several departments and to perfecting the new Charter. The Comptroller is authorized to borrow money from time to time in anticipation of the revenues, in such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures, but not exceeding the amount of revenues. Provision is made for increasing our water supply, for the construction of a fire telegraph and for the issuance of "tax relief bonds," which shall be applied to the payment of State taxes and to the liquidation of the city and county debt. One of the most important provisions in the bill is that which prohibits the paving, with any special or patent pavement, of any street, avenue or public place which has once been paved, unless by a petition from a majority of the property owners on such thoroughfares. This section effectually prevents imposition upon our citizens of heavy assessments for the laying of pavements which they do not desire, and is an obstacle to corrupt jobs. Another noticeable feature is the section which provides that the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks shall not receive any salary or other compensation for their services.

In the way of perfecting the new Charter the powers and duties of the Police Department and of the officers and men of the police force are fully and clearly defined. For the purpose of increasing the income of the Police Life Insurance fund authority is given for the monthly deduction of fifty cents from the pay of each member of the force, and it is provided that the department may, by a unanimous vote, place any captain and sergeant on the pension roll and allow him an annual retiring pension not exceeding in amount one-half of his annual salary. The same authority is given to retire patrolmen, but the annual pension in such cases is limited to four hundred dollars. Power is conferred upon the board to appoint special officers, without pay, and to demand the assistance of the military in cases of emergency. Immediately upon making an arrest the officer making it shall take the offender before a magistrate, if any be sitting at the time; otherwise the prisoner shall be detained at the station house until the next sitting of the magistrate, when he shall be conveyed before him without delay.

To the Department of Docks a large part of the bill is devoted. Exclusive charge of all the wharf property is given to the department, which is authorized to make such improvements on the water front as may be necessary, and it is provided that the board shall advertise for plans for the best method of such improvements "by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins and slips which shall accommodate the present commerce" of New York, these plans to be laid before the board by the 1st day of October of the present year. This is a most important section of the bill, and promises to give us a water front worthy of the metropolis. The fullest powers necessary to a proper performance of their duty are conferred upon the Commissioners, all the provisions being evidently carefully considered before they were adopted. On the whole the bill will undoubtedly give satisfaction to the public.

The Fine Arts in the Old World.

Our special correspondence on the subject of art and art patronage and product in the Old World, as it appears in our columns to-day under date of Paris and Rome, is particularly interesting. Our writer in Paris details the closing transactions of the sale of Prince Demidoff's gallery, conveying besides the inferences which were produced by the distribution of the works by purchase to different countries and for private collections. The paintings of the French school brought the highest prices—a symptom of revolution in the public taste in that respect, when we call to mind the liberal and almost exclusive patronage which has been given to the products of the Italian artists during many years. The statuary brought rather moderate prices. The collection of objects of vertu was very large and fine, the catalogue containing 1,965 numbers. The aggregate receipts of the first three days' sales footed up $249,000.

From Rome we have an elaborate and very lively special report of the opening of the Exposition of Christian Art, which has been organized and arranged in the Holy City under the patronage of Pope Pius IX. There is statuary and gold and silver and diamonds and rubies in great abundance and worked and chiselled by "cunning" hands. The galleries are ample and tolerably well filled, but cold and formal in effect. The review of their contents from the pen of our correspondent is both instructive and entertaining. It shows forth Rome, with the "orphans of the heart must turn to thee;" Rome, "the mistress of the soul," if we so will, but yet a Rome, like Greece, as "living Rome no more."

THE NEW POST OFFICE of this city will probably make some progress in construction during the present summer, in view of the action of the House of Representatives yesterday on the Deficiency bill. The House agreed to the decision of the conference committee increasing the sum to be appropriated for the work to one million of dollars.

KEEP IT GOING.—The latest promise from Washington is that the next statement of the public debt will show a greater reduction than any month of the past. Very good. This is the sort of practical finance the people appreciate.

Church and State in Spain—The Ultimatum.

A cable despatch which we publish to-day gives us to know that General Prim has delivered his ultimatum to the Spanish bishops. They have not yet given in their allegiance to the new constitution. A few days since we published instructions from Rome to Spain. These were to the effect that the Spanish bishops must not on any account accept things as they are in Spain. For a year and a half Prim has waited and waited with an amazing amount of good temper. He has been anxious above all things to stave off a fight with Rome. The latest action of Rome in regard to Spain has left Prim no choice. It is now war. Prim accepts the situation. He has, consequently, warned the bishops. If the bishops prove refractory we shall have Spain confronting her own sorrow and all the world fully interested in the issue. No man knows so well as does Prim that the Church and State difficulty, which Spain must grapple with and finally settle before she can find peace or a fair start on a new career, is her main difficulty. Generally speaking we don't care much about Prim; he has not come up to our expectations; but in this case he shows pluck and intelligence. The Spanish Church has hitherto been the stumbling block in the way of the men who now govern Spain. We want to see who is to win—whether the finest of European countries is to remain under the control of the priests or whether the new ideas are to have a fair chance.

The Condition of Mexico.

Our correspondence from Mexico, published this morning, furnishes the reader with the latest news from that republic. The same old tale is told. Rebels everywhere; pronunciamentos by the score. First we have General Martinez's address to the people of Mexico, in which Juarez is denounced as the worst tyrant the country ever had, and the heroic Mexicans are urged to arms to preserve "liberty." Next is General Huerta's proclamation declaring that the existing government is most odious; that it has done many things Huerta cannot approve; that the sovereignty of the States has been repeatedly attacked, and that the only recourse left is a revolution. Of course there is nothing new in what Martinez and Huerta proclaim. Their asseverations are but repetitions of what ten thousand Mexicans have said before. Meantime, while engaged in preserving liberty by cutting each other's throats, the Mexicans are allowing their beautiful country to go to the bad as fast as it can. Were it possible for the leaders on both sides to garrote or shoot each other, or could they all die of apoplexy at one and the same time, there would be some hope of peace and prosperity for Mexico. But as the first is not likely to occur and as the last could only be the result of a divine interposition in the affairs of the republic, of which we cannot perceive the faintest sign, Mexico bids fair to remain in a state of anarchy for an indefinite period of time.

NAPOLEON AND THE REDS.—A cable despatch which we publish this morning has it that the "reds" are disposed, and even determined, to fight with the Emperor's party in the matter of the new constitution. On the night of the 14th there was a meeting of the malcontents at the house of Deputy Cremieux. The meeting represented the party of the Left in the Chamber and the party of the Left in journalism. It is a fact that sixty-two provincial and fourteen Paris journals were represented. The result of the meeting was a resolution to vote against the *plebiscite*, and in addition to issue manifestoes accordingly. After all the opposition must do something like this. It cannot do anything better. But this course of action, we may rest assured, will have but little effect. France is with the Emperor and the Emperor is going to win. Things are not quite to our mind, but we must bow to facts. The Emperor is, perhaps, more willing than are the "reds," but the Emperor, is practical and the "reds" are not. Once more, at least, the Emperor is bound to win at the ballot box.

SIX AND A HALF REASONS WHY THE NAVY YARD WILL NOT BE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK.—First, because Mr. Starkweather is not the man to carry such a measure through and get the yard transferred to New London. Second, because Mr. Starkweather has no influence with the Navy Department, which will oppose him and his plans to the bitter end. He has put himself in opposition to the Department in relation to the disorganization of the service, and has played fast and loose so often that no one has any confidence in him. Third, because we should be looked upon as mad to move the best navy yard in the country until we have built a better one up the Hudson river. Fourth, because there is a cat in the meal bag. Fifth, because General Slocum has not got the right man to write his letters for him. Sixth, because it can't be done—the fates oppose it and policy and economy say no.

GOOD FRIDAY IN WALL STREET.—The "bulls" and "bears" observed the holy day of Good Friday with remarkable decorum considering the temptations which Mammon always holds forth. The Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange and Gold Board were closed; but the banks and private bankers were required to remain open, as the occasion was not a legal holiday. It should be made so, however, not only out of respect to the day itself, but in order to add another to the list of public holidays, which ought to be so plentiful as to give frequent rest from the excitement and wear and tear of business. England is a great commercial nation, and yet has two or three times as many holidays as are inscribed in the statutes of New York. Philadelphia is ahead of us in making Good Friday a legal holiday already. Our Legislature has plenty of time to fix the matter this session if so disposed. As it now stands the banking community are greatly inconvenienced.

THAT GEORGIA BILL is not yet disposed of by the United States Senate. Yesterday, after several dreary speeches on the subject, the final vote was put off to Tuesday next. Evidences are not wanting that the Senate begin to look upon the case of Georgia as that of a huge elephant on their hands. Perhaps if Senators could consistently do so they would drop the bill entirely; but it must be passed in some shape or other, and the sooner it is the better it will be for the republicans and, we hope, for the people of Georgia.

The Fenians and the Canadians—A Big Job.

The dreadful Fenians are going to Canada again. So say the Canadians. The latest from Montreal is—first, that "volunteers from the country continue to arrive;" next, that "everything is quiet on the frontier;" so that it at once appears that the awful army of Fenian invasion is still in its invisible winter quarters—at least, that "Sister Anne" has seen no cloud of dust from the watch towers, and that there is hope the brave Canadian heroes may yet rally in time to stay the advancing host. But whence is the host to come? For it would be impolite, perhaps, to suppose that the Canadian authorities, in suspending the habeas corpus and calling for volunteers, are counting without the host. It cannot be that those equal-minded dignitaries are giving way to panic and playing with the people a juvenile game of bugaboo—exciting alarm without any just reason. We cannot do the fat and pudding-headed authorities of the happy New Dominion the injustice to admit such a supposition. The very fact that they are pudding-headed men is against it; for is not a pudding stuffed with all sorts of good things, and would it be a good thing to pile up all the taxes of this hurried defence without any occasion for it? No. It must be set down as certain that there is a host—a host of bloody-minded, awful, destructive, savage Fenians on the march from somewhere against the peace of the New Dominion. Nobody has seen the host, but this only makes matters worse; for is it not universally recognized that there is no danger so terrible as invisible danger? There is, however, a Fenian Congress in session in Chicago, and there is an individual Fenian rampant in these parts who maintains a standard of revolt against the Fenian Congress, and declares that he will wage war against Canada on his own account because the Congress refuses to open hostilities. Is it possible that this is only a ruse to cover the purpose of the Congress—to send men over the frontier forthwith? We commend this hint to the Canadian government in the hope that it will cause still a little more fright, for the fright is very funny. Indeed, we hardly know whether the Fenians or the Canadians are the funniest in this awful spectacle of a war with no army in the field. It is hinted that there will come from all this a *quasi* military organization of the Canadian people and the construction of military roads, and that it will justify heavy taxes. Perhaps this is the point. Jobs are sometimes put up in just this way, and it would be quite in Canadian character if it should eventually turn out that the Canadian authorities were in collusion with the so-called Fenians and had conjured up a show rebellion to justify heavy expenditures.

THE MEMORY OF BYRON.—Mrs. Beecher Stowe has done famously in the way of keeping alive the memory of the author of "Childe Harold" "and other poems." It is now proposed to help his reputation by the delivery of a lecture upon the life, character, virtues and tender and exquisite beauties of the great departed poet. Captain Mayne Reid will undertake this task. Captain Reid was intimate with many of the most intimate friends of Byron. He knew them in their clubs and in their most vivacious moments, and hence is well qualified to talk understandingly upon the subject he has chosen as the text of his lecture. The curiosity of seeing a gentleman so well known in the annals of sensational and practical literature as Captain Reid will not excel the interest that has accumulated around the name of Byron by the very remarkable developments of a few months past. Let Captain Reid have a royal audience.

PERRY SETTLED.—Perry, the junk pirate and murderer of the resolutely honest watchman, Hayes, is finally found guilty of murder in the second degree. With this much society perhaps should feel grateful, as it was the result of a third trial. The fact that the man was found guilty at all was due to the honest common-sense ruling of Judge Barnard admitting the dying declaration of the murdered man as part of the evidence. This declaration was ruled out before, and owing to that ruling it was then impossible to convict. The case is not given up yet by the counsel for the accused, and we suppose will not be till he is pardoned out after a short term of imprisonment.

WASHINGTON RUMOR has it now that Secretary Robeson is soon to retire from the Navy Department. He is said to have entered the Cabinet for the sole purpose of aiding in the re-election of Senator Cattell, of New Jersey; but as that gentleman has no longer a chance for continued Senatorial honors Mr. Robeson has no further motive for remaining at the head of the navy. This, of course, is mere gossip, and may not be true. If every time within the past six months rumor has spoken of a change in the Cabinet some one of the Secretaries had gone out of it the administration would be stronger to-day.

WE PUBLISH this morning the story of the career in Tennessee of a scamp hailing from Brooklyn. If he is not crazy he deserves to be put in the State Prison for twenty years. His desertion of his amiable and virtuous wife and her two children and his marriage with a leader of the Nashville *demi-monde* exhibit on his part an amount of depravity which reflects severely upon human nature and upon the moral lessons taught in the City of Churches.

TAKING HIM BY THE HAND.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 813 Broadway, the President, Joseph Forbes, in the chair. Reports from several committees were read and a few new names added to the roll, after which the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the colored voters of the Seventh Assembly district are hereby cordially invited to unite with this organization, and are hereby assured of a kind reception.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with our colored fellow citizens of said district, with a view of effecting a union of organization and forces for political action.

A little unimportant business was then transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

A RAILROAD STRIKE AND RIOT.

Nearly one hundred laborers on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad engaged in a hand-to-hand fight at Plum Point, near the Hudson River Railroad junction yesterday. It appears that a number had struck for wages. They had been getting $1 50 per day and wanted $1 75. Some Hudson River Railroad men making their appearance a fight followed, during which clubs were used and a German badly beaten. As soon as possible the bosses separated the gangs, and that put an end to the muss.

GOOD FRIDAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY.

Services in the Various Churches—The Exercises of Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday.

Good Friday was observed by the business community yesterday as a sort of half holiday. The City Hall and other departments of the city government were closed, together with the Produce Exchange and gold and stock rooms in Broad Street, and the police courts and coroners' office transacted no business after twelve M. The Custom House and Sub-Treasury were open as usual, but many down town establishments were closed and business of all kinds was quite dull throughout the day. Most of the churches whose denominations observe the day were hung with black, symbolic of the darkness which overspread the earth at the ninth hour, and all the services were of the most solemn character.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES

were especially noticeable for their ceremonious observance of the day. No lights blazed upon the black draped altars of the Roman Catholic churches; no masses were celebrated, but priests and clerics, vested in solemn black, intoned the mournful office of the Passion and in procession brought back to the high altars the ciboriums containing the Sacred Host, which had remained for twenty-four hours in the beautiful repositories or symbolic tombs. After the sacred species had been received by the officiating priests at the close of the service the ceremony of

THE VENERATION OF THE CROSS

was observed with the utmost devotion by the vast throngs who crowded the churches. Rich and poor, elegantly dressed ladies and humble servant girls, professional and business men and humble artisans, in a mingled stream, crowded up the aisles of the numerous churches to kneel around the altars and testify their adoration of a crucified God by kissing the emblem of his crucifixion, held in the hands of their devoted priests. But the instruction was not entirely symbolic on Good Friday. A few sermons were preached, but on strictly spiritual subjects. No political allusions distracted the attention of their flocks from the penitential exercises of the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Starrs, the Vicar General of the archdiocese, preached at

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

His text was taken from the Lamentations of Jeremiah i., 12—"O, all ye that pass by the way attend and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The sorrows of Christ in His Passion was the theme. He enlarged—first, upon the enormity of sin in producing such suffering in God's own Son. Second, upon the patience and meekness with which those sufferings were borne, furnishing a model for our imitation such as could scarcely be conceived, and, thirdly, upon the confidence we should feel in the love of a redeemer who could so bear the load of sin for our sakes, and with such disinterested love die for us a shameful and agonizing death.

His discourse was listened to with the profoundest attention by the immense congregation that crowded the pews and thronged the aisles of the cathedral. Vicar General Starrs was assisted by Rev. Dr. McSweeney, Deacon A. McCafferty, and Sub-Deacon Father Phelan, who were the three who sang the Passion; and also by Rev. Fathers G. H. McKeon, M. J. Keath and O'Flaherty, of Troy, J. Kearney acting as master of ceremonies.

AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

on East Twenty-eighth street, the attendance was very large. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and consisted of singing the Passion, adoration of the cross and the other Catholic services incident to Good Friday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

on Barclay street, was also crowded, the aisles and pulpit were draped in mourning, and Rev. Michael J. Farrell preached an impressive sermon on the sufferings of Christ on the cross.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH,

corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, was filled by a dense throng, composed principally of ladies. The services were very solemn, and the confessionals were filled throughout the day by people engaged in preparing for their Paschal communion.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY,

in Sullivan street, the full rubrical ceremonial was performed. This church is under the pastoral care of the Franciscans and Father Guerrini. In the morning the holy sacrament, from the repository to the altar, at which the mass of the "Presanctified Mysteries" was performed, an imposing procession sang impressively the *Pange Lingua* after the Gregorian style.

AT THE JESUIT'S CHURCH

the matins of Holy Saturday, known popularly as the office of *Tenebræ* were chanted at half-past five. A large congregation was present, and when all the lights in the great triangular candlestick were extinguished, the *Benedictus* was sung with fine effect. The sermon was preached upon the mystery of the day by the Rev. Mr. Doyle, S. J.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At eleven o'clock a full choral service was held at Trinity church. An immense congregation was in attendance, and hundreds were unable to obtain seats. With the exception of the processional and recessional hymns, the music was almost entirely Gregorian. The *Venite*, *Benedictus* and *Benedicite* were rendered in the eighth, third and first tones respectively. During the offertory a motet by Goudod, "Word of God Incarnate," was given by the choir, and the anthem was hymn one of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." The lessons for the day were read by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, and litany was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Wappie, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton preached the sermon.

GRACE CHURCH

was filled with its usual aristocratic assemblage. Rev. Dr. Potter preached in the morning. The musical programme consisted of *Venite*, Greatorex; *Gloria*, do.; *Benedictus*, do.; Hymn 231, Scadman, and Hymn 56, Mason.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Stuyvesant square was largely attended on the occasion of annual confirmation services, which have been held in this church on Good Friday for many years. The Bishop occupied the chancel, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Morris A. Tyng and the Rev. Mr. Stephenson read the services. Dr. Tyng preached the sermon, after which a large number of candidates were confirmed. The Bishop made the usual address to these candidates, and after the singing of the hymn,

My faith looks up to thee,

the congregation dispersed. In this church it is not customary to sing the canticles on Good Friday and the music consists of selections of appropriate hymns.

AT ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL

the usual Good Friday services of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the exception of the cross and candles on the altar, were observed. The sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity by a fashionable and attentive congregation of devout worshippers. The rector, the Rev. C. W. Morrell, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. W. B. Noyes and Downie, officiated. There were three services during the day as follows:—Matins at nine o'clock, consisting of the ordinary morning Good Friday service, including the litany and reproaches, followed by an eloquent sermon by Father Morrell, the foundation of the discourse being the gospel of the day, St. John, xix. At half-past twelve o'clock the service of the "three hours' agony" was held, after which the rector delivered seven short discourses, each being on one of the seven last words of our Saviour. Between each discourse an appropriate hymn was sung by the choir and congregation. The altar was heavily draped in emblems of mourning the crucifix and candles being also covered with thick folds of black crape. At night there was another service, the even song and sermon at eight P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE ROOM.

The usual prayer meeting and lecture took place in the lecture room of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, last night, and was unusually crowded; the parlors adjoining the house were filled with worshippers unable to obtain seats in any other part of the house. Mr. Beecher, in his talk, said that the evening of the day furnished the subject of conversation, and said that to the disciples the death of Christ must have been an overwhelming fact to their minds, clouding all their hopes and bailing all their aspirations. Showing the parallelism of this in the life of Christ's disciples to-day he, in one division of his subject as to the causes that led to this despondency, showed that it arose very often from physical causes. A conversation arose on this aspect of the question, and Mr. Beecher instanced a number of men who, by reason of inferior bodily conditions, either carried about with them a melancholy or monomania that was the great blight of their life. He mentioned, as illustrative of this, Richard Baxter and Professor Stuart of Andover, who for twenty years was going to die always. He knew another man who had a chronic bad temper, which was traceable to overfeeding, and directly he left off beef steaks his temper went away also. There was another case of a man who drank tea and coffee immoderately and who had the notion of continuous temptation but he ceased to drink tea and coffee and the devil left off tempting him.

HOLY SATURDAY.

The services of this day are very lengthy, beginning as early as eight in the morning in most of the churches. Rubrically, in the early ages of the Church, the services of Holy Saturday were celebrated at midnight, in honor of the time when the angel came and rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulcure. In to-day's service the Paschal Candle, typical of the Resurrection, is lighted and blessed, and many other symbolic rites are celebrated. To-morrow being

EASTER SUNDAY

the churches will be stripped of their mourning, and the great holy day, commemorative of a risen Saviour, will be celebrated with all the glorious pomp and ceremony that the Church of Rome uses on her festival days. The most elaborate orchestral music will assist in the solemn high masses of all the churches, and *Kyrie* and *Gloria* and *Hosanna in Excelsis* will ring through the sounding aisles to the accompaniment of harps and organs trumpets and cymbals, sweet viols and silver flutes.

Good Friday in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1870.

This being a legal holiday the banks, the Board of Brokers and a portion of the mercantile houses are closed.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

French Parliamentary and Electoral Opposition to the Plebiscite.

Napoleon's Reorganization of His Cabinet.

Secession from the Papal Schema and Mazzini in a Revolutionary Schema.

The Austrian Cabinet Platform.

GREAT FIRE AT MEDINA, OHIO.

ROME.

The Secession Movement in the Council.

ROME, April 15, 1870.

Yesterday a certain number of the fathers abstained from assisting at the meeting of the Ecumenical Council when the vote on the *schema* against heterodoxy was taken.

Others accompanied their votes with declarations of disapproval of the manner in which the *schema* had been discussed.

Mazzini Hurrying up a Schema.

ROME, April 15, 1870.

The authorities keep themselves well informed of the projects of Mazzini and his partisans for another attempt on Rome, and are obliged to increase their vigilance and severity. Within a few days forty suspected persons have been arrested in Rome and the neighboring pontifical towns, and the avowals elicited at their examination leave no doubt of the existence of a conspiracy within the papal territory, the leaders of which are acting in concert with the revolutionary party outside.

SPAIN.

General Prim as a Church Disciplinarian.

MADRID, April 15, 1870.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim indicated that a certain time would be allowed during which the clergy must take the oath of allegiance.

The Church Militant.

MADRID, April 15, 1870.

The Spanish clergy persist in their refusal to swear allegiance to the constitution. Though the time within which they are required to take the oath is short they have so far shown no disposition to yield.

Cabinet Organization.

MADRID, April 15, 1870.

Señor Olozaga has been appointed President of the Council of State.

Martial Law.

MADRID, April 15, 1870.

The Barcelona insurgents are receiving unusually severe sentences at the hands of the Council of War.

Civil Law.

MADRID, April 15, 1870.

Five men have been executed at Barcelona for robberies and assassinations committed last month.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministerial Programme—Liberty and Rights.

VIENNA, April 15, 1870.

The new Ministry have issued a manifesto of policy. They say that they will endeavor to smooth difficulties and soften asperities, but without departing from constitutional ways or violating imperial rights. They announce that the government will identify itself with the movement for national development on the basis of common rights and liberty.

ENGLAND.

Emigration to Canada.

LONDON, April 15, 1870.

Five hundred emigrants sailed from this city yesterday for Canada in the steamship Medway.

FRANCE.

Radical Opposition to the Plebiscite Moral Force and the Ballot Box.

PARIS, April 15, 1870.

There was a meeting of the members of the party of the Left in the Corps Legislatif and of the radical journalists last night at the house of Deputy Cremieux, to take action with regard to the *plebiscite*. Mons. Gambetta, Jules Simon, Pelettan, E. Picard, and many other members of the Corps Legislatif were present.

Sixty-two provincial and fourteen Paris journals were also represented. After an informal discussion, it was decided to vote negatively at the *plebiscite* and to circulate manifestoes against the object of the *plebiscite*.

Cabinet Reorganization.

PARIS, April 15, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day contains a decree nominating M. Segris as Minister of the Finances, replacing M. Buffet; charging M. Emile Ollivier with the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in placeof M. Daru, and M. Maurice Richard with that of Public Instruction *ad interim*.

Parliamentary Caucusing.

PARIS, April 15, 1870.

The Deputies of the Left Centre in the Corps Legislatif will meet to-morrow to decide what course to pursue in regard to the *plebiscitum*.

The Le Creuzot Strike Ended.

PARIS, April 15, 1870.

The *Rappel* (newspaper) publishes a despatch today from La Creuzot, announcing that the strike is ended there for the time being.

PARIS, April 15—P. M.

The strike at Le Creuzot is practically ended. Operations have been resumed at all the shops, most of which have their full complement of workmen.

YACHTING.

Mr. Ashbury to the English Clubs.

LONDON, April 15, 1870.

Mr. J. Ashbury, the owner of the yacht Cambria, offers seventy-five guineas as a prize to be contested for by the Yorkshire and Harwich Yacht Clubs in July next, the course being from the station of one club to that of the other (*i. e.* from Harwich to Hull.

BILLIARDS.

The Cook and Roberts' Game.

LONDON, April 15, 1870.

It is said that the recent defeat of W. Cook, Jr., by Mr. Roberts in the great game of billiards on Thursday last indicates an unaccountable loss of skill on the part of Mr. Cook, which is possibly due to the exclusion of the "spot stroke."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Labor Strikes Among the Coal Miners—Operators Adhere to Their Demands.

POTTSVILLE, April 15, 1870.

The report that several large operators would resume work on Monday next on the workingmen's terms is false. The operators are more than ever determined to adhere to their demands. In the meantime arrangements have been made to supply parties on the Reading Railroad with coal from Lehigh at fair rates. The *Journal* reports that the Palo Alto Rolling Mills have contracted for coal delivered at this point for four dollars per ton.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Facilitating the Transmission of Asiatic Freights—Rush of Emigration to California—The Pioneer of the Australian Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15, 1870.

The importers of this city have drawn up a bill to facilitate the transmission of European, Asiatic and Australian merchandise into and across the Territories of the United States. The bill is to be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce here and in the principal Eastern cities, and will be forwarded to Washington with instructions to the Congressional delegation to have it speedily become a law.

The fire in the Amador mine is reported extinguished. The damage is lighter than was expected.

About one thousand farms of 160 acres each have been settled lately in the Sacramento valley, principally in Yolo and Colusa counties, near the line of the California and Oregon Railroad. The land is generally sown in wheat and barley.

Parties in this city have been advised by cable of the sailing of the steamship City of Adelaide, from Sydney March 17, for San Francisco via Honolulu, crowded with passengers. She is said to be the pioneer of a regular line of Australian steamships for this port.

The survivors of the United States steamer Oneida, now in this city, will go East by railroad, instead of by steamer via the Isthmus.

The bullion product of the leading claims of the Comstock Lode for the first quarter of 1870 amounts to $1,763,000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Confederation Resolutions—Terms of Confederation Proposed by Prince Edward's Island Rejected.

HALIFAX, April 15, 1870.

Mr. Murray's resolutions on confederation, with amendments made by the government, have not yet come up for discussion. The government resolutions will recite the conferring knighthood on Sir A. T. Galt, after his declaration of independence views, and resolve that the British government will be asked to state plainly its views on independence.

The Prince Edward's Island government has received the following:—

DOWNING STREET, March 7, 1870.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 9, of the 5th of February, enclosing copies of reports of your Executive Council on the subject of the terms offered by Canada for the incorporation of the island into the Dominion. These terms are rejected on the ground that they do not comprise a full and immediate settlement of land tenures and indemnity to the imperial government for loss of territorial revenues. It appears to me that the government of Prince Edward's Island will not act wisely if they allow themselves to be diverted from a practical consideration of their own real interests for the sake of keeping alive a claim against the imperial government which it is quite certain will never be acknowledged. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GRANVILLE.

OHIO.

Great Fire in Medina—Almost Every Business House in Ashes—Narrow Escape of Citizens—Loss Over $130,000.

MEDINA, April 15, 1870.

A disastrous fire broke out this morning in this village in an old wooden building occupied as a barber shop and by several negro families, situated in the business part of the town, and in four hours every business block but two was burned. There are no engines, and the efforts of the people were unavailing. Many persons were burned—some severely—but no lives were lost. Several parties were taken from second story windows, and others escaped with only such clothing as they could hastily lay hands on. The fire was finally stopped on the west side of the square, at Anton Anderson's block, which, however, is a ruin. It was hoped the Ainsworth Building, being partly fire-proof, would arrest the progress of the flames, but the latest report says it has also been burned.

Men, women and children fought the flames with the only available means—buckets—but were driven back. Many merchants had but recently stocked their stores with new goods, while others were on their way to purchase. The Court House and several churches caught fire a number of times, but were saved. It is impossible to tell what the total loss will amount to, but it will exceed $130,000, of which $50,000 is insured. The business part of the town is in ashes.

RHODE ISLAND.

Fire at Warwick—Burning of the Pontiac Mill Bleachery.

PROVIDENCE, April 15, 1870.

The bleachery at the Pontiac Mills, Warwick, was destroyed by fire this evening. Some goods were saved from the finishing room, but the remainder of the stock, machinery and buildings, except the kier house, are a total loss. The mills were owned by R. B. and R. Knight of this city, who have $50,000 insurance, $10,000 each in the Firemen's State, Arkwright and Blackstone, and $5,000 each in the Security of New York and the Royal of Liverpool. The insurance on the goods in course of bleaching is unknown.

FIRE AT SEA.

Burning of Schooner Emma—Arrival of Her Crew at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1870.

The ship Kate Prince, from Bristol, England, arrived at this port to-day. Captain Howes reports that he picked up April 12, in latitude 23 41 north, longitude 80 22 west, the crew of the schooner Emma, Captain Hall, from New York for Galveston. The schooner had caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Heavy Damages Recovered of a Railroad Company—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Frightful Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, April 15, 1870.

The referees have accorded $13,000 to George D. Lord against the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company, for injuries producing paralysis of the lower limbs by being struck by one of their cars.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad hearing before the Legislative committee closed to-day with remarks by John S. Eldridge, who stated to the committee that when he became a director of the Hartford and Erie Railroad he found the contracts with the Erie Railroad unfinished and incomplete, and, for the interests of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, he accepted the presidency of the Erie Railroad. He obtained that position fairly and honestly and for the best interests of Massachusetts and New England, and there was not a shadow of evidence to show that $500,000 had been paid for that purpose, and he hurled back that statement as a base and scandalous libel on the president of the Hartford and Erie road. They might have made mistakes, but with no fraudulent intent, and every dollar of the $2,000,000 went into the work and enterprise. His whole heart was in the work and he had endorsed paper to the amount of over $4,000,000, so that to-day, if the claims were settled, he would not even own a house over his head. The hearing has occupied the committee during twenty-eight prolonged sessions.

The House has voted favorably on a resolve to retain the reading and writing clause in the State constitution and against abolishing the tax payments on voters.

The proposed annexation of Charlestown to Boston has been deferred.

Last evening Bridget Dolan and her sisters, Ann and Mrs. Jane Doran, residents of North Cambridge, while walking on the Boston and Maine Railroad, were struck by an incoming train on the Mystic drawbridge, and Mrs. Doran had a leg severed and left on the track, her body falling into the water, where it disappeared. One of the Misses Dolan had a leg severed and received other injuries. She was conveyed to the hospital. The third sister is uninjured.

MAINE.

The Third Party Movement Squelched—The Good Templars Refuse to be Made a Political Machine.

LEWISTON, April 15, 1870.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars adjourned this forenoon after unanimously passing a resolution giving a different turn to the political action yesterday. The resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby disavows any purpose to bind any member of this Grand Lodge, or of any any subordinate lodge, to act with any particular party, but simply urges upon Good Templars the duty of voting with such parties and for such candidates as are in favor of enforced prohibition.

The State Committee of the third party reconsidered their action of Wednesday, calling a State Convention in May to nominate a candidate for Governor, and voted to take no action in the premises at present.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 15.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 72c.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 15—P. M.—Corn, 29s. per quarter for European.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 15.—Petroleum closed quiet.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson Anxious to Resign His Portfolio.

Bill for the Reorganization of the Navy.

Senator Sumner's New Postage Bill.

Investigation of the Charges Against General Howard.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

Cabinet Gossip—Robeson to Leave the Navy Department.

If the gossips are to be credited the genial and jolly Robeson is among the Cabinet Ministers soon to retire. The story is that Robeson, like Borie, has tired of official honors and languishes for the delights of private life once more. He went into the Cabinet, say the gossips, not so much for gratification of personal ambition as to assist his friend Cattell to re-election as Senator from the kingdom of Jersey; but now, it being understood that Cattell cannot receive the endorsement of the Jersey Legislature for another term, and that Markley, of the Camden and Amboy Company, is to be the lucky man, Robeson has no longer any object in sustaining the cares of office and is eager to retire. This I give on the authority of the gossips entirely, not having the slightest inspiration about the matter from headquarters.

Bill for the Reorganization of the Navy—The Question of Rank Fully Disposed Of.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs at their meeting to-day completed the bill for the reorganization of the navy. The first section of the bill as amended reduces the number of lieutenant commanders to eighty, but does not vacate any commission. The second section fixes the number of master and engineers at 100 in each grade. The medicals corps is provided for as follows:—Fifteen medical directors with the rank of captain, fifteen inspectors with the rank of commander, fifty surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander, 100 assistant surgeons with the rank of master, with the promotion to lieutenant after three years' service and examination; but no person under twenty-one nor over twenty-six years of age shall hereafter be appointed assistant surgeon in the navy. The Pay Corps is regulated as follows:—Thirteen pay directors, with the rank of captain; thirteen inspectors, with the rank of commander; fifty paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander; forty passed assistant paymasters, to rank as lieutenants; twenty assistant paymasters, with the rank of masters. The Engineer Corps is ranked and numbered as follows:—Ten chief engineers, with the rank of captain; fifteen chief engineers, with the rank of commander; twenty-five chief engineers, with the rank of lieutenant commander; 100 first assistant engineers, with the rank of lieutenant, 100; second assistant engineers, with the rank of master. The sixth section provides that the chiefs of the bureau of medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, and steam engineering shall rank as Commodores while holding said positions, or if retired therefrom with the same pay as at present, and shall have the titles of surgeon general, paymaster general, engineer in chief. The bill provides that there shall be four naval constructors with the rank of captain, three naval constructors with the rank of commander, three naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant commander, four naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant; four chaplains with the rank of captain, seven chaplains with the rank of commander, and not more than seven with the rank of lieutenant commander; three professors of mathematics with the rank of captain, four professors of mathematics with the rank of commander, four professors of mathematics with the rank of lieutenant; two civil engineers with the rank of captain, two civil engineers with the rank of commander, four civil engineers with the rank of lieutenant commander. Officers of staff who have served faithfully forty-five years when retired shall rank as commodore, and if retired at the age of sixty-two years shall, after having been forty years in the service, have the rank of commodore when retired, and if retired for causes incident to the service before arriving at sixty-two years of age shallhave the same rank as they held on the active list. The office of solicitor and naval judge advocate is continued and established.

Commanding officers take precedence of all staff officers under their commands, and no staff officer by virtue of his rank shall exercise command or authority in line or in any staff corps except to which he belongs, and in processions on shore or court martials, courts of inquiry, board of survey and all other boards the line and staff officers take precedence according to rank.

Senator Sumner's Penny Postage Bill—Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The bill introduced by Senator Sumner to-day provides that the postage on letters and all mail matter wholly or partly in writing, except books in manuscript and corrected proofs; also on all printed matter so marked to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original printing; also on all matters sent in violation of law or regulations of the Post Office Department, and on all matter for which no specific rate for postage is fixed, shall be at the rate of one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof. The postage on newspapers, magazines and periodicals, on book manuscript, proof sheets and corrected proofs, passing between authors and publishers, on pamphlets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographs, photograph paper, letter envelopes and wrappers, cards and paper shall be charged one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps; but on newspapers and other periodical publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged quarterly as follows:—When issued once a week five cents, and five cents additional for each additional issue, payable at the office of delivery, and such payments shall be made only at the beginning of a quarter and for not less than a quarter, and it shall be in postage stamps, which shall be placed upon the bill or receipts and cancelled by the postmaster collecting the same; and provided the Postmaster General may, under fixed regulations, permit publishers of newspapers to prepay the postage of each entire issue of the paper at the office mailing at the rate of one cent for each three ounces gross weight, payment to be made by placing stamps upon the bill or receipt and cancelling the same by the postmaster collecting the same, and each parcel or package so paid shall be stamped "prepaid," with the postmark of the office of mailing; but the publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage. Books and book packages shall be charged at a rate of four cents for each four ounces or a fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps. The franking privilege is hereby abolished; but there shall be furnished in lieu thereof stamps and stamped envelopes prepared and issued by the Post Office Department, which shall be charged against the several departments and used by those by law entitled to the franking privilege only, the same to be designated on their face "State Department," "Treasury Department," &c.; "Senate," "House of Representatives," &c.: provided that the maximum weight of franked or free mailed matter forwarded under such stamp shall not exceed four ounces, except public documents, publications ordered by Congress, packages of cuttings, seeds and roots, which shall be fixed by the Postmaster General; and provided further, &c., the Post Office Department shall provide for the registered letter, money order and other Post Office business envelopes proper printed superscriptions, which shall be used by the department for its business. The Postmaster General shall not pay for the entire mail service upon any railroad exceeding $300 per mile annually; and if any railroad company shall decline to transport the entire mail for such compensation upon the express trains, he is authorized to separate the mail and forward the letter mail by the express trains, and the printed matter, including public documents and transient newspapers, by freight or express freight trains, paying therefor only the lowest rates charged by the ton for similar freight; and in no case shall the entire amount for the freight so paid and the amount paid for carrying the letter mail on such road exceed $300 per mile per annum. Postage on all mail matter shall be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing. If not fully prepaid it shall be forwarded to its destination charged with double the prepaid rates, to be collected on delivery; and such postage shall be collected by placing stamps upon the letter or other matter delivered, and cancelling the same by the postmaster at the office of delivery. All letters or mail matter deposited in any post office for delivery within the United States, without being prepaid by stamp at least a single rate, shall be returned to the writer or sender, and double postage thereon to be paid by stamps placed upon the mail matter as returned and cancelled by the postmaster returning the same. All box rents, all collections of postage insufficiently paid, all fees for registered letters, advertised letters, newspaper postage, ship letters and all collections in the ordinary business of the Post Office shall be made and paid by postage stamps, which shall be placed upon the mail matter delivered or upon the proper receipt, bill or voucher and cancelled by the postmaster receiving such payment. All acts and parts of such acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The Wood-Howard Investigation—The Committee Nonplussed—Worthless Materials for the Negro University.

The Wood-Howard Freedmen's Bureau investigation was resumed this morning. S. M. Arnell, Chairman of the committee, having ascertained that the main points in the testimony taken yesterday had found their way into the newspapers, notwithstanding the injunctions of secrecy imposed, made a strict examination to discover the leak. The clerk of the committee was put through a cross-examination, but he succeeded in establishing his innocence. Arnell looked rather dubiously at Fernando Wood, but that gentleman's countenance betrayed no sign of having broken the rigid rules of the committee. As a precaution against further leakage the keyhole and other apertures about the committee room were carefully stuffed with cotton and the proceedings began. The examination of the contractors who built the Howard University was continued and occupied the entire session. Mr. Harvey, contractor for the stone and brick work of the building, testified to the facts connected with the giving way of the walls on account of the worthlessness of the Howard patent brick. He stated that he had fixed up the outside wall after it fell in, the broken chimneys, &c., and that he had put up girders and supporters of various kinds for which there were no specifications in the original contracts, amounting in all to several thousand dollars extra. General Howard denied this, whereupon Harvey coolly replied:—"Well, I made out the bills for this work, and I notice you paid them that's all." Mr. Rumsey, another contractor, testified that he had put in iron pillars all through the building to support the upper floors, after the wall fell in. He also testified that General Howard appeared as endorser upon the protested notes of John R. Elvans, a hardware merchant of this city, when that gentleman failed in business. The hardware for the Howard University was obtained from Elvans, which of course was put to the account of Elvans' indebtedness to Howard. An amount of money equal to the value of the hardware purchased was paid by General Balloch to General Howard out of the bureau funds. The evidence to-day was mainly intended to show the worthlessness of the Howard patent brick and the interest Howard had in it.

The Georgia Bill—The Senate Willing to Shirk the Responsibility.

The Senate has succeeded in running the Georgia question into another week. If the self-respect of the Senate fails to secure some determination of this matter, it would at least be supposed that their regard for the people's interests would bring them to the point. After two oppressively dry speeches the vote was again dodged. By an understanding it is now arranged that the vote will be taken on Tuesday next, at six o'clock. Drake will then have a say upon his proposition to billet troops upon the people of Georgia. It would seem from all that has been said and the disposition to stave the vote off that the Senate would gladly shirk its responsibility in this case.

Radicals at Loggerheads—The Cole-Gorham Difficulty.

The republican Senators held another pow-wow to-day over Gorham's case. The attendance was very large. The point at issue between Senator Cole, of California, and the Secretary of the Senate, also of California, it will be remembered, was the aspirations of the latter to Senatorial influence in matters of appointments and the use of certain indecorous epithets. Mr. Cole to-day stated his case to the Senators and urged action. Mr. Stewart, the champion of Gorham, did not undertake to examine into the charges, but rather attempted to show that they were too severe. Mr. Cameron tried to pacify the brewing storm by suggesting that he had also had the same troubles as Mr. Cole, and he found the best course to adopt was to pay them no attention. This was the key-note to a milder tone. After a general talk it was discovered that the enemies of Gorham were strong enough to oust him, but calmer councils prevailed. The growing divisions in the republican party were talked over. It was finally determined, as a political measure, that it would be better for the interests of the party, particularly in California, where Gorham has a little influence, to take no action. By general consent the subject was again referred to the committee headed by Senator Ramsay. These were now constituted a tribunal of pacificators, with instructions to endeavor to arrange matters so as to put an end to the strife. So far the controversy is just where it stood in the beginning.

A Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee—Scenes at the White House—Remarks by the President.

There was a torchlight procession to-night in celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and in favor of the proposed change of government for the District of Columbia. About five thousand persons were in line and the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. A number of residences of prominent citizens were illuminated, as was also the house of Vice President Colfax. Cannon was fired at intervals. The procession at about ten o'clock reached the Executive Mansion, which was lighted for the occasion. President Grant appeared on the portico, when the marine band played "Hail to the Chief." Judge Fisher, of the Committee of Arrangements, addressed the President, saying in behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia that they had come to thank him, not more for his proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution than for the great and noble part which he as an officer and head of the Army of the Union had borne in accomplishing the great principle which the amendment embodied. They could not forget, but as freemen will remember, in the country's hours of darkest gloom, when they looked for some great Napoleon to lead our armies from defeat to victory, they saw the hand of Providence over an obscure town in the West, where dwelt the man who should become the David to cut off the head of the boastful Goliah of the rebellion. Succeeding generations will cherish in their hearts the memory of Washington, Lincoln and Grant as a trio whose memory will be worthy to be commemorated so long as equality and liberty endure with humanity. The President replied:—

I could not say anything to those who are assembled here this evening to convince them any further than I have done of my earnest desire to see the fifteenth amendment become a part of the constitution. I will only add—I hope those enfranchised by it will prove themselves worthy of its benefits to them and to those who have the franchise without it; that all may be mutually benefited by it. I feel confident that this will be the result. If I had not thought so I should not have been so anxious for its ratification.

The procession then proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where speeches were delivered by several members of Congress.

Executive Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—John N. Camp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Texas; William Lalmbeer, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of New York; R. G. Greene, Postmaster at Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. Betsy A. Mower, Postmistress at New London, Conn.

Reduction of the Wheat Tax.

Representative Churchill was before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, at the instance of the Oswego Board of Trade, advocating a reduction of ten cents a bushel on wheat, the object being to mix the finer qualities of Canadian with the American wheat. The committee are not likely to yield to the opposition.

Settlement of Peruvian Claims.

The President to-day sent to Congress a report of the Secretary of State relative to the results of the proceedings of the joint commission at Lima, under the convention between the United States and Peru, of December, 1868. The commission had made awards to twelve or thirteen citizens of the United States, and to E. G. Mortane, a Peruvian citizen, $57,000 in gold. The Secretary recommends that Congress promptly make the appropriation for this amount, as any delay will necessarily postpone payment to our citizens by Peru.

The Income Tax—Decision of Commissioner Delano.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that hotel bills incurred by persons travelling for the prosecution of business or by persons temporarily residing in hotels while prosecuting business away from their homes, and actually paid during the year for which the return is made, may be regarded as an expense of business, and as such may be deducted in the income returns.

MINNESOTA.

The Broken Tunnel at St. Anthony—Destruction of Mills—Hennepin's Island in Danger.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1870.

The water from the broken tunnel at St. Anthony, Minn., undermined yesterday the Summit and Island flouring mills and Monilton's planing mill, and they were completely destroyed. Total loss over $50,000. The prospect now is that the entire eastern portion of Hennepin Island, on which are many valuable mills and a costly dam and bridge will be swept away before the water can be shut off from the broken tunnel. To accomplish this a dam is now being built which will keep the water not only from entering the tunnel, but from the saw mills at St. Anthony, capable of sawing 200,000 feet of timber per day, rendering them useless for the best portion of the season.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood at St. Paul that General Hancock, commanding the Department of Dacotah, will be soon transferred to either St. Louis or San Francisco, having been offered his choice of these locations since the death of General Thomas, and it is believed that he will prefer St. Louis.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Alexander H. Stephens, who is at his home in Crawfordshire, Ga., to a friend in Richmond, Va.:—

The accounts you see in the papers about the improved condition of my health are utterly untrue. They are just as much without foundation as all the other reports I have lately seen in the same quarter about my sayings. I cannot imagine what the controllers of newspapers mean by concocting such stories. At the very time the statements were going the rounds of the press that I was so much improved in health, &c., I was actually and in fact worse off than I had been for months. I am now a little better than I was then, but am barely able to sit up and scribble a letter. I can neither stand nor walk without assistance of some sort; writing has become so painful that anything of that kind is now generally done by the hands of others. * * * I never expect to leave home again. The heavy work on which I have been engaged so long being now completely off my hands, the visits of congenial friends are the more welcome.

The lovely Miss Garrison, who goes around the San Francisco saloons warning topers against the seductive influences of liquor, refuses to drink even water in the saloons, because it may be tainted with whiskey. She usually distributes tracts in the Scandinavian and German languages, and sings religious hymns. If any old toper more degraded than the rest insults her by inattention or yawning he is immediately kicked out by the gentlemanly barkeeper, who knows a good thing for business when he gets it.

SMASH UP ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Quite a serious accident happened on the Erie Railway, at Goshen, yesterday forenoon, one freight train running into another and doing considerable damage. It appears that the way freight train—Mr. Orvill Brown, conductor, and Mr. Bunker, engineer—was standing partly on the main eastward bound track at Goshen, when a coal train—Al. Sloat, conductor, and Mr. Tripp, engineer—came round the curve at good speed, whereupon the collision occurred, as above stated. The engines, respectively Nos. 167 and 162, were very badly damaged. Only one car was thrown from the track and not a single person was injured. The cause of the accident, it is alleged, was negligence on the part of the conductor and engineer of the coal train. The way freight does not send out a flag when she is on time, and the accident occurred some minutes before her leaving time, which, of course, will make them perfectly free from blame. The engines run together diagonally, one being partially on the main track and partly on the switch, and the other, headed in the same direction, running into her side. The damage to both engines is very heavy and will amount to a large sum. The wreckers did not arrive until the afternoon and the track was blockaded until late in the evening.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SEA CAPTAIN.

Charles Smith, captain of the brigantine D. P. Starkwell, running between this port and Montevideo, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed a gross outrage on a little girl named Jamie Davis, aged ten years, on board his vessel, on the 1st inst. The complaint was made by the girl's mother, Mrs. Annie Davis, who said that her daughter was entrusted to the care of the accused at Buenos Ayres, and that he subsequently perpetrated the alleged revolting outrage on her person, at the same time threatening to kill her if she exposed him. The accused claimed that the charge was made for blackmailing purposes. He was held by Commissioner Shields in $1,000 bail for examination.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.

While some workmen were engaged cleaning out a closet at Tremont, Westchester county, yesterday morning, they exhumed the decomposed remains of an apparently fully developed male infant, which had evidently lain there for three or four weeks. The body was quite nude, and in other respects appeared as though it had been deposited in the closet shortly after its birth. On being notified of the discovery the Tremont police at once instituted a thorough investigation in the neighborhood; but no trace of the inhuman parent could be detected. An inquest was held by Coroner Bathgate, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

George Callicott, residing in Skillman street, near Lafayette avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning in an outhouse at the rear of his residence by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The unfortunate man is said to have lost considerable money in a business speculation, and this preyed upon his mind to such an extent that he became temporarily deranged. Coroner Whitehill was notified and will hold an inquest over the body to-day.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Stables, Horses and Coaches Destroyed.

At about twelve o'clock last night the livery stable of Owen Reilly, North Eighth and First streets, Williamsburg, was set on fire and was entirely consumed, with three horses, three coaches, two light wagons, and other property, valued at $2,500. Insured for $2,000.

FIRE IN MERIDEN, CONN.

MERIDEN, April 15, 1870.

A fire was discovered in the wool room of J. Wilcox & Co.'s woollen mills, in this city, at nine o'clock this evening. The building, containing the wool room, engine and dye room, was entirely destroyed. The main building was saved. The loss is very heavy, but it cannot be ascertained at this hour. Edgar C. Ten Eyck was fatally injured and two other firemen were wounded.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Emma Willard, the founder of the Troy Female Seminary, died at her residence in that city at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her age was eighty-four years.

Last night Samuel G. Hill, of Philadelphia, stabbed his wife dangerously because she refused to prostitute herself for his support. Hill has been arrested. The wife is but seventeen years of age. The wound is likely to prove fatal.

George S Thatcher, of Philadelphia, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of money from Colonel Forbes, Pension Agent of that city, during the absence of the chief clerk in Europe. The amount is $1,800.

A large expedition is fitting out at Cheyenne to explore the Big Thorn country, Wyoming, which is reported to contain gold and silver mines of fabulous richness. As the country to be explored is within the Indian lines and the savages are among the most hostile on the continent the expedition will take with it a mountain howitzer and each member be armed with a Winchester carbine. The expedition will leave Cheyenne the first week in May.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

Confirmation of the Stories of Arrivals of Arms and Munitions of War Along the Canadian Border—Concentration of British Troops at Montreal to Resist a Possible Attack.

BOSTON, April 15, 1870.

A man connected with the Vermont Central Railroad, who arrived here this morning, states as his belief that the alarm in Canada at an invasion from Fenians on this side of the border is not without some reason. He says for several days there has been an unusual number of strangers carried over the road in the direction of the border towns, and they are now scattered in small squads around Burlington and St. Albans. The parties he alludes to are all Irish, and they have been very reticent in conversation with strangers. He also confirms the story of some weeks since of the arrival of boxes of small arms addressed to well known Fenian sympathizers in different sections of Vermont, but what disposition was made of them is unknown.

There is no doubt but the Fenians mean to give the Canadians considerable uneasiness, even if they do not make an actual attack upon their serenity. A formidable attack could but result hazardously to those participating in it, therefore it would seem that the only fear the Canadians need have will be vandalism and bushwacking from some unprincipled villains whom the Fenians, for their own self-respect, should not fail to disown.

To guard against any surprise or danger the Dominion government has concentrated a large body of troops at Montreal, and in a few days there will be a strong guard along the whole frontier.

The Fenians in Boston and vicinity are quiet—almost unknown as an organization—and they disclaim all knowledge of any projected attack upon Canada, although they admit such a movement might be on foot unknown to them, inasmuch as they have always been known as unfavorable to any aggressive movement upon the Dominion at this time. They admit, however, that there is reason for the Canadians to be on the alert at all times.

All Quiet on the Frontier—Arrival of Volunteers at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 15, 1870.

Volunteers from the country continue to arrive here. An official parade and inspection of the whole volunteer force will take place this afternoon on the "Champ de Mars." There is nothing new with respect to Fenian movements. Everything is quiet on the frontier.

The Fenian Congress.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1870.

The Fenian Congress has changed the old constitution of the Brotherhood, and in place of a President and Senate has appointed an Executive Committee consisting of nine members. It has also voted to send a committee of three to the New York Fenian Convention, to be held on the 19th inst. The Congress will probably adjourn to-night.

THE DRUGGISTS' FRAUDS.

The examination in the case of Charles W. Purdy, charged with having smuggled bay oil in his possession, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Shields. The cross-examination of Captain Chalkers, of the Custom House, was continued at short length, after which the counsel for the defendant moved for the discharge of his client. His motion was denied by the Commissioner.

Died.

McDONOUGH.—On Thursday, April 14, CATHARINE McDONOUGH, aged 72 years, native of parish of Edgeworthstown, county Longford.

Her friends and those of her sons and sons-in-law, Messrs. Arthur Kelly and Samuel Williams, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 150 East Twenty-sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. Remains to be taken to Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

Irish papers please copy.

[*For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.*]

A.—The Most Tasty and Graceful Hat for gentlemen's wear is manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A Medical Wonder.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-two years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carious.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured F. B. Conway, Esq., tragedian, Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., of Chronic Rheumatism, after failing of cure in Europe and America from the most eminent medical practitioners.
SCROFULOUS ULCER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. Jacob Roth, office 243 Greenwich street, of a Scrofulous Ulcer, which had eaten the bone to the bone. Mr. R. has been cured 15 years, without any return of the disease.
Principal depot 245 Grand street. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle, six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.

A.—Clear as the Sky is that Balmy Fluid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherto used for dyeing the hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as odorless as "the light to beauty's eyes," and it darkens gray hair to any shade from golden brown to perfect ebony. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Beauty Under a Cloud May Be Relieved from any blemish caused by ordinary eruptions, such as pimples, cold sores, scurf, or what is called muddiness of the complexion, by a course of STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS. They act upon these disfigurements and discolorations in the venous blood, their operation being exactly reverse of the suppressive washes and lotions, all of which are more or less dangerous. Instead of driving the impurities back into the system, to reappear in other parts of the body and in more virulent forms, the Powders cause them to be exhaled through the pores. Sold by druggists. One package, twelve powders, $1; three packages, $2 50. Mailed free. Money sent at our risk.
HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich street, N. Y.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—When You Want a Stylish and Elegant Hat call on DOUGAN, 162 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A Stylish Spring Overcoat, $12 to $20, piece goods for order work, at McKINLEY'S, 566 Broadway.

A.—Johnson's Delicious American Tooth Powder is used by the best chemists and sold by all druggists.

A.—For the Lightest and Best Gent's Dress Hat for spring go to VAIL, manufacturer, 145 Fulton street

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A BROOKLYN BOY IN TENNESSEE.

He Deserts His Brooklyn Wife and Marries a Scarlet Woman of Nashville—Touching Letters from His Brooklyn Relatives—His Friend and Mentor Cowhided by His Disreputable Wife—Adventures of the Couple in the South.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, April 13.]

The account published Monday of the rawhide-and revolver assault on Dr. E. Bunford Lightfill, at Murfreesboro, by the Scarlet Queen of the Nashville jungles, has excited a great deal of comment, inasmuch as the fame of the author of the "Treatise upon Catarrh" is scarcely less widespread than that of the rural assailant and that of the youthful cause of the extraordinary disturbance, "Dr." J. Mortimer Foster.

MISS EMMA HINES,

who so persistently insists that she is the wife of Foster, late Dr. Lightfill's agent, is a dashing courtesan of Nashville, celebrated for her beauty and for a certain majestic air which has earned for her the title of "Queen." Almost every one who has ever visited Nashville will remember the dazzling equipage of this stately harlot, as it swept along over the Nicolson pavement on Cherry street. Her gaudy attendant nymphs "paled their ineffectual fires" in that lofty presence. Cold and stately as a marble statue she sat, attracting attention on all sides, and looking anything but the piece of frail mortality that history makes her out. The Nashville *Banner*, which is authority, speaks of her as "tall, stately," and seen "with a green satin train as long as the tail of a Polish comet, not like a 'Naiad or a Grace,' but as

"——Some muse of tragedy
Through dishy-lighted corridors of crime."

This, though it does not include her peculiar diamond eyes, or mention that she once lived in Louisville, will do for Emma Hines.

J. MORTIMER FOSTER

is a man of shape, and of some talent in his way. As the agent of Dr. Lightfill, and as the agent of the ill-fated Robinson's circus of last winter, he has become known among newspaper men. He has the appearance of a cool, calculating man of the world; is a blonde, with side whiskers and is remembered here by some of the reporters as having presented them with complimentary tickets to his show, and then, after getting them in, charging them for their seats. His hair curls, and he had on, when here, a glossy suit of clothes and a killing necktie, which were used with great effect on the news editors when J. Mortimer came in and wanted to get Nashville papers. It is alleged of him that he sometimes writes his name J. Foster Lightfill.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTFILL

is known all over the United States. He is a man of medium height, with a very broad head and dark brown side whiskers and mustache. His hair is dark and curls slightly, and he wears a plain business suit. He talks with a slight German accent, but articulates well and is understood quite as easily as if his English were perfect. His eyes are grey and large, and the surroundings of his left eye just now exhibit the unmistakable marks of some severe blow, which it would be hard to believe had been administered by the hand of a woman. Just below the doctor's left eye a little piece of flesh is clipped out, evidently the mark of a finger nail.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. LIGHTFILL.

Our reporter yesterday interviewed Dr. Lightfill, who is now in this city, and obtained from him a statement of the causes which led to the recent affair at Murfreesboro. Mrs. Lightfill, before the doctor commenced his story, retired from the room. Here is the substance of

HIS STATEMENT.

While Dr. Lightfill was in Nashville a year ago last winter, Jerome Mortimer Foster, whom he has known from a boy, and who has for a long time acted as his agent, became enamored of the woman Emma Hines, and determined to marry her. This he did privately at Madison station, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, about the 1st of June. Emma Hines appearing as Miss Annie Southwell. They figured for a time at Huntsville, where Foster narrowly escaped a public ducking. Previous to the the marriage a report was extensively published that a wealthy Frenchman had died in St. Louis, and left to Emma Hines some $20,000. This report, the doctor believes was put in circulation by Foster. Shortly subsequent to the private marriage Foster and Emma Hines were again married in Nashville by a Catholic divine, and the furniture of the Hines establishment was sold at auction, the "happy couple" soon after leaving the city and going to Atlanta. Hardly enough was realized from the sale of their furniture to bear the expenses of the journey South, and on arriving in Atlanta Foster represented himself as the partner of Dr. Lightfill, and commenced business by copying and using Dr. Lightfill's writings. The latter remonstrated against this, and finally engaged a lawyer to "put a stop to it."

ANOTHER WIFE.

It appears that all this time Foster's first wife, a Covington girl, with whom he had eloped and created a sensation, was living in Brooklyn and taking care of the two children which had blessed their union. The first marriage took place in 1860, in Meadville, Pa., and Mrs. Foster's maiden name was Louise Schuyler. When the runaway couple returned Foster introduced her to all his friends and acquaintances as his wife, and such she is believed to be.

THE FRIENDS OF LOUISE,

it seems, learned of Foster's intimacy with Emma Hines before he married that notorious courtesan, and great was their indignation. Dr. Lightfill remonstrated with Foster in behalf of his first wife, but to no purpose. The following letter was received by Dr. Lightfill from Mr. Cool White (manager of Hooley's Minstrels, Brooklyn), the step-father of Foster:—

BROOKLYN, April 30, 1869.

DR. E. B. LIGHTFILL:—

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 28th is just received, wherein you say that I insulted you and your name in my letters to J. M. Foster. In answer I can only say that when I wrote, believing you to be a party to the outrageous conduct of the scoundrel, J. M. Foster, I felt perfectly justified at the time that I had a right to use the language that I did in reference to you and your name; but, on reading your letter and believing in the sincerity there expressed in the matter, I have come to the conclusion that you are innocent in the affair, and therefore acknowledge that I owe you an apology, which I cheerfully tender you. Jerome's conduct has nearly killed his mother. The day we got the first news of this trouble his mother was looking better and younger than she has for years, and every one remarked how fat she was getting. But this dreadful blow has fallen so heavy upon her that to-day she is almost in her grave. She loves Louie, and always told Jerome that she was pleased at the choice he had made. We all loved her, and do so still, and will protect her and share our humble home with her and the dear children, and we have written to her to come on to us. The last letter we had from her was written on Saturday last, and in it she said that she had received a telegraphic despatch from Jerome on that morning, saying that he would send her money to come home with on Monday, as I had written to him to send her home. She was quite elated at the idea of coming home to be with Jerome's folks, and I suppose she has been anxiously waiting for him to fulfil his promise. I have not told her the extent of his villany, but have written to her to come on immediately, and, if she has not the money to come with, to borrow it of her mother and I will refund it to her mother on her arrival. She has got my letter to-day and I suppose she will be here by Sunday or Monday next. For the kind feelings you express toward her and her little ones accept the kindest thanks of my wife and myself; and were Louie here, I know she would also thank you on behalf of herself and fatherless little ones. But although they by this foul act are deprived of the protecting care of a father, and Louie of a husband, still shall they find that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and that in my house they will find protection and a home. Thanking you for your disinterested kindness in her behalf, and hoping you will make every allowance for the excitement under which the letter containing the obnoxious remarks was written, I remain, respectfully yours,

COOL WHITE,
No. 153 Dudfield street.

LETTER FROM LOUISE.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, June 2, 1869.

DR. EDWARD:—I take the liberty of writing you as to a friend, and in your reply I beg of you to tell me all you know of this affair. A few weeks before my departure from Covington I received a letter from a woman in Nashville, under the assumed name of Emma Southwell, asking "who and what I was." I replied, "I am Jerome Foster's wife and mother of two small children." Jerome then telegraphed to me, "As you say you are my wife name peace of marriage." Jerome not only insulted and disgraced me and his children through a public telegraph office, but his despatch was the means of mother's putting me, with my two little babies, in the street. She would support me, but not his children. I was disgraced; no friend, no money. I did not write him. I then wrote to his mother of my troubles. She answered, "Come to us." I even then, without a home, would not go without his consent. He sent me money to come here with. Yesterday his mother received a letter from Jerome, saying he had married a daughter of a distinguished Southerner; was at present in Huntsville, Ala., but would be in New Orleans on the 10th; also enclosed a hotel bill for himself and wife. He says: "I have left Lightfill forever."

Now, Dr. Edward, will you write me, is he married? Where is he and what is he doing?

Ben will be two years old Sunday. He can talk quite plain, and is a beautiful curly-headed boy. Cool worships him.

I shall wait anxiously for your reply. Sincerely yours,

MRS. J. M. FOSTER.
153 Dudfield street, Brooklyn, New York.

LETTER FROM MRS. WHITE.

BROOKLYN, June 4—P. M.

DR. E. B. LIGHTFILL:—

DEAR SIR—There are circumstances that require no apology in addressing a gentleman, nor would I, but that, in my husband's absence, I think it a duty, as far as family affairs are concerned, to reply both to your letter and telegram.

(Trusting to your sincerity), as a mother overpowered with grief, I earnestly thank you. A stranger to our family, you cannot well judge of all the troubles and anxiety which for years has been my lot. In Jerome I had expected much. When a child his frivolous ways were overlooked. Indulgence on my part has ever been a motto, and as Cool White expressed in his last letter to you, he left him one chance more. Let him redeem himself. We will all, "yourself included," laugh at the past, and think it was but a foolish joke. Don't you think so? Just after your telegram yesterday we received one from Jerome, saying he had married "Miss Southwell on the 1st of June." Such a disgraceful union cannot make him happy. Why marry? If, as you represented to us in your former letter, she kept a house of ill fame, she was a public property for any man. Why should Jerome barter his future happiness for such merchandise? Has he not seen trouble enough already, or does he pant for more? If Louie had been untrue I would have been the first to cry quits, but from all I see and hear she is but too devoted, and ready to forgive the deep wrong he has inflicted on her. As for my interference, as he calls it, we have only done our duty. We did not know Louie. It was Jerome who brought the young stranger to our treasure; it was Jerome who told us she was his food and loving wife; that, instead of my losing a son, we had gained a "daughter." His letters to us were all kindness and love for his young wife, until some hand crossed his path. Louie and her two little children were powerless, without a home or friend. What mother would not have done as I have done? I loved Louie and children because they were Jerome's. I have endured his insults beyond forbearance, and shall, if compelled by more, use other means than writing to redress them. Dr. Lightfill, this is probably the last time I shall ever trouble you, and, in thanking you for your kindly interference, allow me to request you to say to Jerome that his wife Louie joins me in again asking him to return to his family, where truth, friendship and love await him.

With every apology for such scribbling, which I know is scarcely legible, I remain, respectfully, &c.,

MRS. COOL WHITE,
153 Dudfield street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOSTER'S "REMORSE."

The remonstrances of Dr. Lightfill appeared to have some effect on Foster, and he at times seemed penitent. One evening a servant at the St. Cloud Hotel, where Dr. Lightfill was staying while in Nashville, brought the Doctor a note, which the servant said was from Foster, and which was not to be opened until the next morning. Fearing something wrong the Doctor broke open the envelope and read

FOSTER'S FAREWELL.

MY DEAR, DEAR EDWARD—To-morrow morning my body will be found cold by the ferry that crosses the Cumberland, beyond the barracks. Please take charge of everything of mine here and at Rosenheim's. You will take care of my papers. You will find ample to settle on my children. You will please act as trustee. I was not so poor as you may have imagined. Oh, God, my heart is burning—burning. God have mercy on me. God bless you and yours. You have been to me more than a brother, and I die loving you.

JEROME.

DR. LIGHTFILL TO THE RESCUE.

Foster's provision for his children rather astonished the doctor, as the worthy agent was known to be penniless; but, nevertheless, alarmed at the tone of the missive, he hastened off to save Jerome. Coming up with the prospective suicide, near the river, he hailed Jerome, who was riding desperately towards the Cumberland in a hack. Jerome, on seeing the doctor, leaped from the hack, in one hand flourishing a pistol and in the other a bottle of prussic acid, varying the tragedy by swearing that he would forthwith destroy himself.

SAVED.

The doctor finally persuaded Jerome to forbear. Jerome felt miserable, but straightway went back to Emma Hines. Jerome had never intended to destroy himself.

JEROME IN ATLANTA.

Then the marriage took place and Emma and Foster went back to Atlanta. The Nashville *Banner* tells how they got along there:—

A letter from Atlanta informs us that the shingle of "Dr." Foster still hangs out in that city. His wife number two, who is too well known here to require further mention as to her identity, has left him, owing to the following not or unpleasant train of circumstances:—Foster, while scouring all creation, opened a correspondence with a "female friend" in New York. Wife number two got wind of it, watched him and found one of the letters hidden in his shoe. She demanded the epistle. He refused to surrender it. Then came very high words, and as a male Mrs. Foster so-called was knocked down to the floor, but revenged herself by ejecting the brute from the room. The latter immediately sought his office and made a complete smash of his (or the three being) better half's furniture. Doubtless the feud is a permanent one, as when our correspondent wrote the much abused woman had left Atlanta for Nashville, as was supposed.

A STARTLING TELEGRAM.

In the meantime Dr. Lightfill went to New York, and while there received a telegram to this effect:—"Have caught Emma *in flagrante* and promptly left her." This telegram the Doctor immediately carried to Louise, then living in Brooklyn with Jerome's people, that she might see how justly her husband had been punished for his misconduct.

EMMA ON THE WARPATH.

Soon after this Dr. Lightfill received the following letter, which is without date:—

CONSULTING ROOMS DR. J. MORTIMER FOSTER,
EMPIRE BLOCK, ATLANTA, Ga., Is—.

MY DEAR EDWARD—Just received information that Miss Emma is expecting to go to New York to raise hell generally. If she meets you keep a watch upon her hands, as she one time told me she contemplated throwing vitriol in your face, to avenge herself for your abuse of her in letters to Huntsville, Ala., &c. As a friend Ed., keep my information entre nous. Emma is dangerous, and dares to do most anything. She is all the wilder because I won't have her back. With much love.

JEROME.

Put my people on their guard.

Emma, however, did not make her appearance in New York.

FOSTER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. Lightfill states that he next saw Foster in New Orleans, Jerome appearing there forlorn, repentant and penniless, completely broken down, and promising to forever resign the second wife and sin no more if the doctor would but give him employment. He stated that Emma was given to drinking and had given him a great deal of trouble by her jealousy. They had been living in a state of continued excitement and quarreling. So the Doctor restored him to favor and left him in the office at New Orleans, the former coming on to Louisville. After reaching here the doctor telegraphed to Foster, instructing him to come to Louisville; but the telegrams brought no answer, and the Doctor finally learned that he had gone back to Nashville, along with some money left with him by his employer.

JEROME TURNS UP AGAIN.

Then again Dr. Lightfill went to New York, and one day who should come ringing at his door but Jerome, looking worse, in every respect, than he had appeared in New Orleans. It was February, and Jerome was without an overcoat. He had pawned everything—clothing, watch, jewelry and all—and he might furnish a little home for himself and Louise and his children. He told the Doctor that he had been enticed to Nashville by Emma Hines, but was again repentant. She had been keeping the Half Way House, and he had been keeping bar for her. Allured by the idea of making money he had been led to accept this situation. He and his second wife could not agree, and he had been compelled to leave. It was understood in Nashville that she had administered to him a severe drubbing for "interfering with her business." After this Jerome had gone to Covington, where he found Louise, his first wife, living with her mother, and earning a living with a sewing machine, and he had persuaded her to trust him once more. Now he had brought her with him to Brooklyn and had rented a little home. His wife had given up all her jewelry to raise means for them to start in life again, and he proposed to thoroughly reform. He asked the Doctor to give him one more chance, pleading abjectly and solemnly promising to reform.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

So the Doctor tried him over again, and sent him on to Savannah, after exacting from him the following documents:—

I have to-day entered the employment of Dr. Lightfill as agent, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per week and five per cent of the clear profit of his practice, travelling expenses to be paid only when actually travelling on Dr. Lightfill's behalf. This arrangement to continue as long as mutually satisfactory. JEROME M. FOSTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

JEROME AS REFORMED.

All went well for awhile. Jerome sent some money to his wife Louise in Brooklyn, and subsequently tidings reached him of her approaching confinement. Nothing now occurred with Jerome to excite suspicion except that he began writing letters to Emma Hines. The doctor observed that the correspondence increased a great deal just after a professional visit to Nashville had been announced in Jerome's presence, but Jerome declared the letters were purely on business, and related to the divorce which had been agreed upon between himself and Emma. Soon the doctor and Jerome set out for Nashville.

JEROME NABBED IN ATLANTA.

On arriving at Atlanta, Foster was arrested for a debt he owed the *Constitution* newspaper, and was about to be thrown into jail. Turning ashy pale he begged the doctor to interfere in his behalf, promising never to forget the service and giving the latter a thousand assurances of what his gratitude would be.

SAVING THE TRAIN.

Dr. Lightfill compromised with the constitution man, and Jerome was accordingly released. So fearful, however, did Jerome become that he got out of town at once, and took the railroad track toward Chattanooga. The Doctor, on taking the train, missed him, and made a thorough search, but found no traces of him anywhere. After the train had passed our some distance from the city the brakes were suddenly whistled down and the train stopped. A man had been seen waving a handkerchief from the end of a stick and making various signals indicating danger. As soon as the train stopped the man stepped up and told the engineer that some one had been tampering with the switch. This proved true. The man proved to be Jerome. The switch was replaced, and Jerome rode some distance on the locomotive. The Doctor believes that it was Jerome who meddled with the switch, and that he took this method of getting aboard the train.

PROMISES.

On the way to Nashville Jerome solemnly and repeatedly promised the Doctor never to associate with the woman Hines again.

THE AFFAIR AT MURFREESBORO.

And now Dr. Lightfill goes on and tells what occurred in Murfreesboro. We use his own language:—

On Friday evening, while I was in consultation with a patient in my office at the City Hotel in Murfreesboro, a colored man came in and requested Foster to step out. Foster stepped out, and soon the colored man returned and requested me to step out and see a lady in a carriage. I replied that I was busy, but would go as soon as disengaged. A few minutes afterward Emma Hines made her appearance in my office, saying, "You're had your day; now I'll have mine;" and with that she attempted to strike me over the head with a rawhide she held in her left hand. I learned afterwards that she had her right hand ready for the use of a pistol she carried in her pocket. I grasped her left hand and the landlord and another man rushed in and wrenched the cowhide from her grasp. She did not use it afterwards, but struck at me several times with her hand. One of the men said, "Get away from her; get away from her." Bewildered as I was I rushed into the dining room. She followed, and attacked me there again, catching me by the hair and at the same time crying out, "You scoundrel! you have separated me from my husband." I merely defended myself sufficiently to keep her from injuring me any more, and called upon some of the people there, "Will some one take that woman off?" Finally the Sheriff, who was one of the guests, arrested her and took her away. In her statement she says she pushed me against the wall and struck me. The sheriff, in his evidence before the court, swore that he did not see her strike me. While she was under arrest in the dining room she appealed to the crowd by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, you who have mothers and sisters and daughters, this miserable villain has separated me from my husband and has said scandalous things about me." To most of the people she was a stranger, and they evidently supposed her to be a respectable woman whose domestic happiness I had destroyed by vile machinations, and accordingly sympathized with her. Upon this want of knowledge of her antecedents she counted when going to Murfreesboro and making the assault upon me, instead of waiting for me at Nashville, where she was sure I would be in a few days, and where she never would have dared to attack me, well knowing that she would have been promptly punished.

The Sheriff took her into the parlor of the hotel, where she undoubtedly worked upon his feelings so as to completely gain his favor. Instead of endeavoring to pacify her, as she states in the *Banner*, I was clamorous for her arrest by the city police, who were the proper persons to arrest her. When I opened the door to have the officers arrest her she struck at me, without, however, doing any damage. She did not strike me with a rawhide, for she did not then have one. Nor did she administer the kick she so luciously describes, except, perhaps, in her diseased imagination. Witnesses of the affair will bear me out in this.

Moved by sympathy for her the Justice's Court was convened at eight o'clock at night, contrary to the usual custom, and for the special purpose of keeping her from spending the night in the calaboose, which was a very proper place for her. I learned afterwards that the ladies thought it shameful that a woman should be arrested at all. Had they looked over the police records of Nashville for the past few years they would have found that Miss Emma is rather used to arrest, and does not consider it an indignity.

At the court house, while I was endeavoring to effect from Foster a settlement of his indebtedness to me, she repeatedly attempted to strike me, without, however, succeeding, partly through my own efforts and partly through those of the arresting officer. At the trial she reiterated her appeals to the crowd, denouncing my "villainy," and there is no doubt that she touched the old Justice's heart, for he fined her but three dollars and costs, while the Sheriff was prepared at once to pay. Everything seemed to have been nicely and comfortably arranged for her. As soon as the fine was paid, and while I again approached Foster to effect a settlement—knowing that I had to do it then or never—she suddenly struck me a blow in the temple with some weapon to me unknown. The Justice did not seem to comprehend that this attack, made in his presence, was more an indignity to him than to me. He advised me to leave the court room, which I at once did, having had quite enough of Murfreesboro justice.

Miss Emma's statement that she took me by the ear and asked me to pay one of the fines is sufficient to show her utter disregard of truth, and should go far to convince the spectators that their sympathies were misplaced. I heard no threats whatever about taking me to the creek to duck me; nor did I send an officer to receive a pledge thus. I should not be further molested, though she swore she would kill me.

During the affair Foster scarcely knew how to act. He did not have the courage to control the woman Hines, nor did he have the courage to aid her or to assist me. People afterwards said he acted terror stricken, though I have every evidence to show that he knew of the intended assault and connived at it and arranged it. The very night I was to arrive in Murfreesboro, but accidentally went to Nashville, she met him in Murfreesboro and occupied the same room with him. Of this I knew nothing at the time. She herself admits that she was at that time armed with two pistols and a rawhide. While in New York Foster was so destitute that my sisters furnished him with some underclothing, and the very day when he had his mistress assault me he had on a pair of drawers which I had given him the day previous. The Murfreesboro affair happened only a few days after I had saved him from the jail in Atlanta.

After all was over Foster admitted, in presence of the landlord of the City Hotel, in answer to a question by the woman Hines as to why he returned to my employ after leaving her, that he did so because he was so poor and destitute, had no friend but me and had received from me so many kindnesses. When he told her this Emma scolded him roundly for not coming to her, as he well knew she could make a living for both.

It was not alone in Atlanta that I assisted Foster. A year ago last summer he travelled through the small towns of Ohio, personating me, and was arrested in Lebanon. It was only through my intercession that he was not severely dealt with. The following despatches show the piteous tones in which he appealed to me for mercy. The wife he refers to is of course his first and real wife:—

"LEBANON, Oct. 20, 1868.

"To Dr. E. B. LIGHTFILL—For God's sake, Edward, come here to see me. My anguish has no bounds. My wife is to be confined in a few days. Hearing this will imperil her life. This is terrible.

"Let your heart respond to the old love. I will go to you and give pledge.

"Telegraph Barney to come back to you. Answer immediately. "JEROME."

"LEBANON, Oct. 21, 1868.

"DR. E. B. LIGHTFILL—After a bitter night in prison your despatch came. Edward, my heart seems crushed by the indignity. I am vanquished; be you a generous victor. Also please telegraph to Barney personally to come to you, as I am unable to see him, and that is the only way to reach him. Come at once. Answer. "JEROME."

In her own statement the woman Hines alleges as the reason for her assault that I enticed her and false y accused her of infidelity, thereby separating her from her husband. It will be seen by the copy of the telegram printed in this connection that it was Foster himself who informed me of that fact, which, under the circumstances, I readily believed. He also frequently spoke of her to me and others in terms of the vilest character. In his letters to me she is frequently speaks of her as the "gay and festive Emma," the "sweet-scented Emma," &c.; and I have in his own authority and on that of an eye-witness that while in Atlanta he invited her to his office and gave her an introduction to some of his friends with whom he was drinking wine, using the following terms: "Gent emen, allow me to introduce you to my prostitute." The scene that followed, it is said, was not particularly pleasant.

That I strove earnestly to prevent his disgraceful marriage with the woman Hines I freely admit, and that I continually endeavored to recall him to his duty to his wife and little children I also acknowledge most unhesitatingly. If I had acted differently in the matter I would have felt myself lacking in every principle of manhood. To prevent all further controversy with these people I have made no statement in the premises that is not substantiated by documentary and incontrovertible proof.

I am fully convinced that this attack was planned between the injured couple in order to associate me with their infamous names.

Upon the woman fell the task of attacking me, for Foster knew too much to undertake such a job. They shrewdly calculated upon the natural repugnance of a gentleman to strike a woman, even one of her class—though the acts of such women as Hines will teach men to pursue a different policy in future and meet the attacks of female depravity with the same degree of physical force as those of other barroom rowdies.

In the whole affair Foster proves himself a traitor to the man he called the best friend he ever had, the same as on previous occasions he proved himself a traitor to each of his two wives.

Had the reputation of Hines been as well known elsewhere as in this section, any statement from me would indeed have been wholly unnecessary.

FOSTER'S WHEREABOUTS.

Foster is now in Nashville with his frail bride, and his first wife and his children are again left to shift for themselves.

REMINISCENCES OF JEROME.

[From the Leavenworth Times and Conservative.]

We first knew of Jerome Foster in Chicago, when he was put in jail for defamation of character and kept there a long time. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Barker's dragoons in Chicago, intending to get on secret service or as a spy. We entered the same company on the same day. When we arrived at Camp Foster, though Frien is, secured the good will of General Prentiss, and was detailed by that officer for the duty he desired to do. His captain took offence at something he or had said, and got the order detaining him countermanded. This was a great disappointment to the man, who was ready well fitted for a spy.

Nothing could make him lose his self-possession—the amount of shock he carried with him was truly awful. After the first campaign in West Virginia, where the company acted as McClellan's body guard, he got detailed as assistant surgeon at Grafton, a town at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northwestern railroads. This was the first we had heard of him as M. D. In half an hour after he got his commission he would not speak to a man in the company. Such is codfish. Once we came near asking him how he felt when the camisade tied him up by the thumbs in Cairo for snacking off his duty, but the impudence of the man struck us dumb on the subject of attempting to expose him.

Foster used to be a great opium eater. He would beg it, borrow it, steal it, and would go away in the mountains by himself and eat it, and enjoy it sleeping on the grass. He was almost crazy at one time from the effects of it. Greek alone must have saved him. He is a very sacred man, and is not easily beaten by ordinary people. He will be heard from wherever he goes, for he never rests.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following is a statement showing the collections on tobacco and fermented liquors in the Southern and Eastern districts of New York for the years 1868 and 1869, by collection districts. Reports have not been received from the First, Eleventh and Thirty-second districts:—

TOBACCO.

Collection Dists.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Dec.
Second	$1,139,007	$1,546,436	$407,429	—
Third	25,118	3,755	—	21,363
Fourth	712,852	1,211,993	499,141	—
Fifth	77,319	268,982	191,662	—
Sixth	4,747	20,511	15,763	—
Seventh	522,754	840,453	317,699	—
Eighth	45,472	53,669	8,197	—
Ninth	21,024	1,032	—	19,992
Tenth	4,758	3,684	—	1,073
Twelfth	51,087	79,156	28,069	—
Thirteenth	13,268	25,572	12,303	—
Totals	$2,617,475	$4,055,252	$1,480,226	$42,449
Aggregate increase				$1,437,776

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Second	$136,181	$154,839	$18,658	—
Third	23,768	36,931	12,868	—
Fourth	91,426	76,594	—	$14,831
Fifth	22,503	19,171	—	3,331
Sixth	256,907	274,357	37,449	—
Seventh	59,253	89,798	—	3,545
Eighth	41,411	57,087	15,676	—
Ninth	354,376	401,921	47,545	—
Tenth	81,655	89,324	7,669	—
Twelfth	47,842	52,483	4,641	—
Thirteenth	17,351	18,068	717	—
Totals	$1,143,672	$1,268,498	$144,534	$21,706
Aggregate increase				$122,828

The Tax on Farmers as Produce Brokers—Correspondence Between Long Island Farmers and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

A delegation of farmers from Long Island, consisting of John O'Donnell, Jr., and S. E. Vanderveer, committee appointed by a meeting of farmers of Queens county, held at Jamaica on the 5th inst.; Henry L. Wyckoff, chairman of a meeting of farmers of the town of New Lots, Kings county, and Robert Willetts, of Flushing, President of the Farmers' Protective Union, had an interview yesterday with Acting Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Department, in reference to the special tax on farmers as produce brokers. The delegation were accompanied by Senator Fenton, Representative Reeves, of the First district of New York, and Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, who formerly resided at Jamaica. A very pleasant and satisfactory interchange of views ensued, and upon the particular point to which the delegation directed the Commissioner's attention, to wit, the question of liability of such farmers as sell their own produce from wagons standing in the streets wherever they can find places for them, the Commissioner promptly assented to the claim of the delegation, that such farmers are not liable as brokers. At his suggestion the delegation submitted the question in writing, the following correspondence taking place:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1870.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

DEAR SIR—Being delegated from a meeting of the farmers and gardeners of the town of Jamaica, Queens county, N. Y., we respectfully submit the following question:—Are farmers and gardeners who sell the products of their own farms and gardens from their own wagons along the streets wherever they can obtain permission to temporarily place them liable to pay the license fee as produce brokers? Respectfully submitted,

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
Chairman of Committee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
April 15, 1870.

SIR—In your letter of this date you inquire whether "farmers and gardeners who sell the products of their own farms and gardens from their own wagons along the streets wherever they can obtain permission to temporarily place them" are liable to special taxes as produce brokers.

I reply that farmers and gardeners that sell only the products of their own farms or gardens in the manner above stated—i. e., having no regular place upon the street for their wagons where their customers may expect to find them, but changing the location of their wagons, standing one day in one place and another day in another—do not, in my opinion, by so doing render themselves liable to special taxes as produce dealers. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq., Washington, D. C.

While this ruling covers the case of that class of farmers more particularly affected by it, and fully sustains the claims made by the Long Island delegation on behalf of those for whom they spoke, it does not meet the issue presented by Mr. Reeves on behalf of all farmers who sell the products of their own farms only, no matter whether it be done from a wagon temporarily located in a street or from a fixed point—a stand or stall in an open or covered market place. He maintains that in contemplation of law such men are not brokers in produce and ought not to be taxed as such; that to rule otherwise operates as a direct discouragement to production of the prime necessaries of life, and is therefore against public policy; that the spirit and intent of the law, which should prevail over any undue rigor of literal construction, clearly forbids such an interpretation as the department insists on placing upon it. It is his intention to bring the subject before the House Committee of Ways and Means when it comes to consider that of the internal revenue law relating to licenses, and he has good reason to hope for a favorable result.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

There was an almost complete suspension of business in speculative circles to-day, owing to the adjournment of the Stock Exchange and Gold Board over Good Friday. A few operators made a desultory market on the sidewalk, but transactions were limited. When three o'clock arrived the banks and banking houses closed and all business terminated.

GOLD 113¾ A 113½.

The gold market retained the strength communicated to it on Thursday, and a firmer feeling in exchange led to higher rates in the few transactions that occurred in the sidewalk market. The reiteration of the statistics of the imports and exports for 1869, showing an excess in the former of $68,000,000, also assisted the stronger tone of gold. When these figures first came from the Washington bureau it was shown that as the domestic product of gold for 1869 was about $60,000,000, and the export of American securities at least $100,000,000, for the same period, the balance was clearly in our favor. The extra official announcement is made with this report that the difference of $38,000,000 is due to the reduction of the value of exports by the premium on gold. Now, it looks as if the gentlemen in the bureau were in league with the gold gamblers. They first assisted the decline of gold to 110½ by coming out with the startling exhibit of an equality between the imports and exports—the latter being stated in currency. Now, however, when a "bull" clique has started to put up the price of gold the Washington statisticians come out with the discovery that our exports, when reduced to specie value are $68,000,000 behind the imports. The fact suggests afresh the reflections so strongly evoked by the revelations of the gold conspiracy investigation, that most of the officials of the land, in every position, are given to speculation. The present movement is devoid, however, of the formidable proportions of that of September last, and is, moreover, undertaken a little too prematurely to receive commercial assistance, as the stocks of cotton and produce now in our various ports are ready to float off upon a rise of one or two per cent in gold. Some use is made of the fact that the specie reserve of the Bank of England has decreased the last two weeks successively and the foreign bankers have stiffened the rates for sterling exchange. But the specie in the Bank of France has increased as that in London has gone down. The firmer feeling in sterling will, therefore, lead to remittances in francs, the rates for which will be easier and defeat the effect of tight sterling on our gold market. The business for to-morrow's steamer was moderately active and the prime bankers advanced the rate for sixty day bills to 109 and for sight drafts to 109⅝, the market closing steady at these quotations.

STOCKS STRONG.

The dealings in stocks were almost trifling, but prices were firmer with the advance in gold. The Vanderbilt securities were steady, at 92⅞ a 93 for the stock and 89⅝ a 89⅞ for the scrip. Lake Shore was strong at 88¼, and closed at 88¼ a 88⅝. The remaining principal quotations were:—Reading, 99⅞ a 100; Northwestern, 74½ a 74⅝; do. preferred, 86 a 86¼; Rock Island, 116½ a 117; Pittsburg, 101½ bid; St. Paul, 60¼ a 60½; do. preferred, 74 a 74½; Pacific Mail, 37¼ a 37½; New Jersey Central, 105¾ a 106. The stock operators left the street as early as two o'clock, the gold dealers alone remaining until the closing of the banks.

MONEY STEADY.

A few loans were disturbed, but the borrowers were readily accommodated at five to six per cent. Commercial paper was not reported, and rates, therefore, remain as previously quoted.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

Considering the semi-holiday there was a large business in governments, which were in strong demand by the investment buyers and the banks, and advanced an eighth to a quarter per cent. The following were the final quotations:—United States currency sixes, 111½ a 111⅞; do., 1881, registered, 114 a 114¼; do. do., coupon, 114¾ a 114⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107 a 107½; do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¼ a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110¾ a 111; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., coupon, January and July, 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110¼ a 110½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110¼ a 110½; do. ten-forties, registered, 106 a 106¼; do. do., coupon, 106¾ a 106⅞.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$86,023,711
Gold receipts	569,712
Gold payments	25,422
Gold balance	$82,618,011
Currency receipts	212,275
Currency payments	718,655
Currency balance	2,264,877
General balance	$85,255,620
Customs	522,000

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The growing commercial intimacy of the four great nations, England, France, Germany and America, has revived the project of a system of international coinage which will enable an easy transmutation of the values of one country into those of another. It has been already shown that the American dollar, the French five francs, the German thaler and the English crown are so nearly equal in the round amount of value as to be easily assimilated to an exact standard by slight changes in their coinage. As a step towards this much desired end of an international system the following bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall be nine hundred parts fine in one thousand. The weight of the gold coin of five dollars shall be one hundred and twenty-four and nine-twentieths troy grains, and the weights of the other denominations of gold coins shall be in proportion thereto. The weights to be used at the mint and branch mints of the United States, after this act takes effect, may be Troy weights or metrical grain weights, or both, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no ingots of gold of which the quality differs from the standard more than two-thousandths shall be used for coinage. In adjusting the weights of gold coins the following variations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any single piece—namely, one-half of a grain in the double eagle, the eagle and the half eagle, and one-quarter of a grain in the quarter-eagle and dollar. In weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the chief coiner to the treasurer and from the treasurer to the depositors, the variation from the standard weights shall not exceed three pennyweights in one thousand double eagles, two pennyweights in one thousand eagles, one and a half pennyweight in one thousand half eagles and one-half of a pennyweight in one thousand gold dollars. Each coin shall bear the impress of its date and value. The devices, legends and diameters of the said coins shall be established by the director of the mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, but such devices and legends must be plainly distinct from those now in use.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the gold coins issued under this act shall be a legal tender in all payments on any debt, public or private, contracted after the 31st day of December next, and also on any such debt contracted before the 1st day of January next, by adding three and one-half per centum to the amount to be tendered in payment on the class of debts last mentioned.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the gold coins of any foreign nation which may conform in weight and fineness to the coins authorized by this act shall be a legal tender as provided in the preceding section. And it shall be the duty of the Commiss

CUBA.

The Captain General on the Insurrection—An "Imminent Crisis"—Spanish Reports—Bursting of a Boiler and Loss of Life—Execution of a Rebel.

HAVANA, April 9, 1870.

The *Gazette* publishes a telegram from the Captain General, dated the 6th, at Puerto Principe, the substance of which is as follows:—A column had reconnoitered the Sierra Cubitas without result; another had marched to Caunao and destroyed a tannery and some iron works, causing sixteen deaths to the enemy, taking six prisoners and collecting 800 head of cattle without any loss to itself. The occupation and fortification of Caunao and Najasa is proceeding. The inhabitants of Puerto Principe had made an energetic protest against the sale of Cuba. Great activity in operations prevails on all sides and an excellent spirit is manifested. The insurrection is in an imminent crisis. Preparations of importance continue and great events are expected.

Valmaseda, under date of the 30th, makes report of five encounters within the boundaries of his command, in which the insurgents were, as usual, beaten. The story of the embarkation of Jordan is repeated through Spanish sources. The Trinidad *Imparcial* of the 6th states it is reported that Cespedes is wandering through Sancto Espiritu, on the borders of Moron, and expresses the opinion that he had arrived in that locality to see if he could make his escape from the island. We have the usual number of encounters from the Cinco Villas.

Such are the reports which are furnished us through Spanish sources. Yet no battle has been fought, the insurgents having kept out of the way of the troops—a success under their mode of warfare. No prominent insurgent leaders have presented themselves or be captured. The story of Jordan's departure cannot be believed, since he would have appeared ere this were it true; it is known that the troops in Camaguey are already suffering greatly from disease and the weather will soon permit no further campaigning, and it is difficult to see upon what the Captain General predicates his opinion that the insurrection is in an "imminent crisis."

A letter from Las Tunas, dated 23d March, says there is abundance of supplies now there for troops and people. Various small encounters are reported in the vicinity, and the communication between that place and Bayamo is comparatively easy.

An effort was recently made to incite to mutiny some troops on board the steamer Trinidad go to Nuevitas, and some of the soldiers were arrested. The *Voz de Cuba* makes this the base of an article upon the various attempts which have been made in Havana to induce the troops from their allegiance, and indirectly attributes them to the influence of the number of Liberalists operating in Cadiz, from whence the troops sailed.

The robbers on the island Precioso, near Cardenas, recently burst open and rifled the building, killing nine persons and wounding fifteen. Among the former was Don Manuel A. Chacracos, the proprietor of the estate and one of the first battalion of volunteers of that city.

Don Andres Diaz Castellanos was shot in Cienfuegos recent for disloyalty.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1870

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me through your columns to correct some of the false impressions which it is evidently the object of those who are actively engaged in the so-called non-sectarian school movement to create in regard to Catholic schools. And, in the first place, let me state that we are not, as has been falsely asserted, arrayed in hostility to the system of which Mr. Peter Cooper, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. Hiram Ketcham and others of that ilk are the self-constituted champions. Whatever we may think of its character and its effects upon the youthful mind; whatever may be our views with reference to its management and discipline; whatever opinions we may entertain upon the question of economy in the expenditure of its funds; whatever our impressions may be as to its moral aspects, we have certainly no desire to interfere with the rights of our fellow citizens of other denominations so far as the question of the education of their children is concerned. But while such is our position we shall insist upon and maintain the same right for ourselves.

It is but a few years since Catholics were accused of being enemies to education, and this, too, in full view of the fact that the instruction of youth in a Catholic country was converted by Protestant legislation into a penal offence, punishable with heavy fines and penalties. The teacher was hunted as a felon, driven from his native land, and, if detected in the criminal act, was made to feel the strong arm of a government which boasted of its civilization its progress, its enlightenment.

Here in New York, it is true, the case is somewhat different. Catholic education has not been placed on the criminal calendar; but it is a fact that Catholics are taxed for the support of a system to which they cannot give their approval and under which their conscience will not allow them to place their children. Now, the controversy is narrowed down to the simple question of their right to establish schools of their own and to a small share of the amount raised by taxation. Catholics, be it remembered, have not asked for any portion of the fund devoted to the support of the common schools of this city, although such, I am aware, is the general impression among the Protestant fellow citizens. The appropriation granted in the law passed by the Legislature is obtained from other sources and is distributed among other denominations as well. Now, if the gentlemen who addressed the meeting a few nights since at the Cooper Institute are to be believed, this money comes out of the three millions annually expended for public education in our metropolis. If they are at all acquainted with the subject they must know that by making this appropriation not only is no wrong or injury done to the interests of the school system but that there is a saving to that system of over twenty dollars a year for every child educated in the schools which have been so bitterly, so unjustly, assailed by the leaders of the present sectarian, intolerant and bigoted movement. That this is susceptible of proof a few figures will fully establish.

It is estimated that about 20,000 children are educated in the Catholic schools at a yearly *per capita* expense of less than ten dollars. The cost of educating the same number under the New York Board of Education would be between $700,000 and $800,000. Let these 20,000 be transferred from the parochial to the ward schools and an increase of at least three-quarters of a million will be added to the yearly expenses of our public school system. While it not be well for Mr. Ketcham or Mr. Beecher to give us their views upon this very important point, which is certainly a matter of no small consequence to the taxpayers of New York?

As to the question of the reading of the Bible, we Catholics have certainly no fault to find with that inspired work, and it is right well for Messrs. Beecher & Co. to bear in mind that but for the Church there would in all human probability be little, if any, of it in existence. But, leaving that question aside, we insist on our right to instruct our own children in our own way—to give them a religious as well as a secular education—and to remove them from under the influence of a system which has been, and is even now, made use of as a proselyting agent in religion, and, let me add in politics also.

No stronger or more incontrovertible evidence of this fact could be presented than is afforded by the petition which is now being circulated through the public schools of this city for the purpose of procuring the signatures of adult pupils thereto, demanding the repeal of the just and equitable school laws passed last year. In that petition a mendacious and bigoted assault is made on the religion of the Catholics of New York, who are taxed for the support of a system which is thus insidiously converted into a weapon of offence against their faith. An unjust and false comparison is made in that document between Protestant and Catholic countries, to the prejudice and discredit of the latter, and a bitter sectarian feeling is thus sought to be engendered and fostered among the children of different religious denominations. What more conclusive evidence could be offered of the proselyting purposes to which the system is liable to be and has been put than is found in this production? But the authors of it, unfortunately for their side of the case, are singularly ignorant of the fact that in Prussia, which is alluded to in evidence of the superiority claimed for Protestant over Catholic countries, the denominational system prevails, and that system is now admitted to be the best and most effective that could be devised. One fact is worth a whole volume of speculations, and this one is commended particularly to the consideration of the Union League, which is now engaged in organizing a new sectarian war against their Catholic fellow citizens—yes, against those same Catholics whose patriotism was so earnestly and successfully appealed to in the late war for the Union. What is it to them that there are today tens of thousands of orphans of Catholic soldiers who died fighting under the flag of the republic, little ones who are now dependant on Catholic charity? A new issue is, it appears, demanded, and the public sense of justice and right is to be perverted by unworthy and despicable efforts to arouse once more the old spirit of intolerance and bigotry. As a Catholic, I challenge these bigots to a fair and impartial comparison of the intellectual and moral condition of Catholic and Protestant countries. We do not shrink from such a controversy. On the contrary, we court it, satisfied that the facts elicited would effectually remove the erroneous and false impressions which it is the object of these enemies of true social and political order to create.

And now a few words as to the opposition which has been manifested to the law in the rural districts. In all candor, let me ask what have our country friends to do with the subject? It is nothing out of their pockets. It is a matter in which the people of New York are alone interested, and in which all outside interference is officious impertinence. It has been proved that we of New York are taxed nearly $600,000 over our own public school expenses for the general school fund of the State, and yet the counties which receive the benefit of this are not satisfied unless they have also the privilege of dictating what we of New York shall or shall not do with our own money. Petitions to no end have been circulated under the auspices and direction of the Loyal League—Greeley's narrow-minded blockheads—and an unprincipled gang of politicians have taken hold of the controversy with a view of turning it to political account. But after all let me ask my Protestant fellow citizen if the game is worth the candle? Is it not about time there was an end to this cant and humbug, these mean and contemptible efforts to arouse another sectarian war? Surely we have had enough of this in the past and the remembrance of it is not so creditable that a repetition of it should be desired. If any importance, let me say in conclusion, were to be attached to these petitions, the Catholic community would have no difficulty in sending a monster one to the Legislature, signed by hundreds of thousands of names from this city alone.

Asking, as a matter of justice to the Catholic side of the controversy, that you will give this an insertion, I remain,

A CATHOLIC.

The Swiss monetary circulation of the republic turns out to be 7,500,000 francs less than the 17,000,000 authorized by the international treaty. The coin circulation of Switzerland is 103,000,000, two-thirds of which are in foreign gold and the remainder in silver. The latter, which is the eight hundred-thousandths standard, is to be replaced by other coin of eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TWO FINE STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, TO LET, together or separately, 25x75; terms low. 14 and 16 Fourth avenue.

A NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS TO LET—AT THE foot of Third street, East river; also a four story and cellar brick Building, well lighted, with or without steam power, in Tenth street.
D. A. YOUNGS, 20 and 22 Worth street.

A.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF EITHER FIRST OR second Lot of building 48 East Fourteenth street, at reduced rents; third door from Broadway. Apply on premises.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, THE BASEMENT NO. 4 Beekman street, with elegant fixtures; first class location for a restaurant. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 339 Bowery, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

A.—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST STORES ON ONE OF the principal streets; first class neighborhood; in Brooklyn, Court near Joralemon street, to let; large plate-glass window, with or without snow room. 20x40 feet; rent, store, $1,600; show room $500. Apply on the premises, 346 Court street, large marble building corner Harrison street; immediate possession.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 1,125 (WEST SIDE), between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, 20x55; fine location; plate glass windows. Inquire of C. L. JONES, 845 Broadway.

FACTORY TO LET—TWO STORY, 22x54, WITH 20 horse engine, also a Kindling Wood Yard for sale or to let. Apply at 621 Eleventh avenue.

FINE LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET—WITH steam power, at 559 West Twenty-fifth street. Apply to the Lotta Leretia and Rubber Manufacturing Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, New York.

HALL—20X120, ONE FLIGHT STAIRS, ENTRANCE ON Pulaski and Fulton avenues, suitable for meetings, factory purposes, show rooms or billiards; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, 169 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

LOFTS.—THE FOUR FINE LOFTS, 50X90, IN THE new buildings Nos. 42 and 44 Greene street, between Grand and Broome, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. and occupying the store of Messrs. Wilson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., and L. J. Phillips & Co.; immediate possession and very low rent. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, 54 Greene street.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR FINE LOFTS IN BUILDING 112 Fulton street, corner New Church; fine north light; force and water closet in first loft; will lease for four years to desirable parties. Apply on the premises or at LLOYD'S, No. 7 Warren street.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS in building 758 Broadway; fine light; suitable for any business. Will lease for two years to a desirable tenant at low rent. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

LOFT TO LET.—THE FIRST LOFT IN BUILDING 79 White street; size 25x80; fine light; suitable for any business; water closet and well basin. Will lease for four years at low rent, to a desirable tenant. Apply to A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

OFFICE TO LET—ON GROUND FLOOR, SPLENDID light, at No. 2 Reade street, corner Centre, one block from City Hall. Apply to JAMES & KIRTLAND, No. 6 Reade street.

ONE OF THE FINEST STORES ON GRAND STREET, Williamsburg, to let; the location for druggist or any respectable business; three story brick building; rent moderate. Apply to M. DEAN, 552 Grand street, New York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, LARGE AND small, well lighted and ventilated, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes. Apply to PEEK & BOGERT, 163 Banks street, corner of West.

STEAM POWER.—LIGHT LOFTS AND ROOMS, SITUated in Park row, Beekman, Nassau, Ann, William, Frankfort, Chatham, Fulton, Dey and Church streets, suitable for printers or light manufacturers, to let, with steady power at moderate terms. Apply to THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER CO., 39 Ann street.

STEAM POWER, $100 PER YEAR.—HORSE POWER. Rooms of every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 20x105, 25x60 and 25x35, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID ROOM, 40 BY 80, well adapted for manufacturing, to let, on reasonable terms. Inquire at 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN AMERICAN EXPRESS Company's Building, 55 to 61 Hudson street. Inquire of ANDREWS BROS. & ADAMS.

STEAM POWER—WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS TO let cheap, at 77 First street, Williamsburg, near ferry.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, and Basement, 15x60 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with Steam Power, very cheap. 511 and 513 avenue A, in the rear, engine room.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHout Power, large or small; also one large Room, lighted on three sides. Apply to S. PITOU, 43 First avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, A NEW FIVE STORY Building, well lighted, 40x85, entire or in floors; also rooms, 40x80. Inquire on the premises, 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

STORES TO LET—NO. 58 SOUTH STREET, WITH IMmediate possession; also 36 South street.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

STORE TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS STORE 275 Bleecker avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, second house from Lola's Grand Opera House; the best location on the avenue for dry goods, carpets, &c. Apply in the store.

SPLENDID ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, at No. 13 Reade street, one block from Broadway; corner light; size 80x40. Apply to JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 6 Reade street.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE, CORNER of Broadway and Broome street, now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 65 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, besides basement and sub-basement. Apply on premises, or to A. E. ELY, 22 Pine street.

TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—LOFTS in the new building 114 Fulton street, from 1st May. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

TO LET—THREE LARGE BASEMENTS, UNDER Shoe National Bank, corner Thirty-fifth street, Broadway and Sixth avenue, having three entrances on Broadway and three on Sixth avenue; each 25 feet wide; very light, airy and dry. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, 48 Pine street, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—STORE 219 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN; two windows, 25 feet, one light glass each window; corner property, 50x60 or 75x110; finest business block; leased, low rent; possession immediately.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE, VERY NEAT, AT REduced rent. 1,224 Broadway, two doors from Grand Hotel. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS CORNER STORE, 489 Broadway, northwest corner Broome street; possession, in part, immediately. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 608 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK STORE NO. 357 Washington street, between North Moore and Franklin. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, 192 Broadway.

TO LET—THE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, OCCUPIED by Wood Brothers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway; 50x200 feet; running through to Crosby street; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, 122 Fulton street.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, 16 LOTS ON Horatio street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue, being 400 feet on Horatio street by 82½ feet on West street and Thirteenth avenue, together with the buildings adjoining. For further particulars apply at the office upon the premises.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS, AT 119 SOUTH STREET, separate or together; no restrictions and low rent.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A WELL LIGHTED Loft; 60x80. Apply to or address J. M. NICHOLS, 156 and 158 Banks street.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE STORE 230 AND 232 CANAL street, corner of Elm; fifty front on Canal, running through to Walker 145 feet and 70 feet on Elm; opposite Earl's Hotel. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, or on the premises of A. W. BOYCE.

TO LET—A MANUFACTORY; A LARGE BUILDING, with good light on all sides; will be let separate if required. Apply on the premises, 618 and 620 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—STORE NO. 862 BOWERY. APPLY TO H. M. BAILEY, 336 Broome street.

TO LET—A LIQUOR STORE, DWELLING, BILLIARD Saloon, Concert Hall and Real Estate Office, corner 115th street and Third avenue all for $2,500 per annum. Apply at 366 Broadway, or to JNO. H. PORTER, corner 125th street and Third avenue.

TO LET—FOR A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, OCCUPIED as such for nine years, furnished complete, English Basement and Bedroom, No. 115 East Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—STORE NO. 661 BROADWAY, NOW OCCUpied by Messrs. G. L. and J. B. Kelty & Co., furniture dealers, adjoining the Grand Central Hotel; size 25x100 or 50x100, to suit. Best location on Broadway for any first class business. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, 128 Fulton street.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS STORE and Building 340 Bowery, with fixtures complete; a first class stand for a dry goods store or other business. Apply on the premises, or at 407 and 409 Greenwich street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE, ON FIRST FLOOR OF 179 Broadway; rent moderate. Apply to G. W. PITCHER & CO., 179 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH STEAM power if necessary. 42 Dey street. Rent $1,500.

TO LET—THE OPERA, CORNER FOURTEENTH street and Fourth avenue; the whole upper part, three floors, suitable for club rooms or business purposes. Apply at the above place.

TO LET—21 AND 23 ANN STREET, THE LARGE Room on second floor, 75x35, now occupied by the National News Company. Apply on premises, to S. C. DOUGLASS.

TO LET—STORE 11 HAMILTON AVENUE, CORNER Union street, with Floor over; store 50x70; opposite Atlantic Dock, near Hamilton ferry. Apply at No. 2 Union street, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A NICE STORE, WITH TWO LARGE SHOW windows, suitable for any business, at 85 Mercer street, near Spring.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, FOR BUSINESS purposes, the three story and attic brick House 19 Amity street, near Mercer. GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS AND BULKHEAD, TOgether with an eight-horse Steam Engine, Boiler, &c. Inquire at the office of stone yard, foot of East Twenty-ninth street.

TO LEASE—IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD, A FOUR story corner Tenement House on First avenue, with Store, now occupied as a liquor store. Apply to S. CARDWELL, 536 Third avenue.

TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, THE PREMISES No. 87 Mercer street, well adapted for business purposes. Apply to JOHN J. HOYER, 424 Broome street.

TO RENT—A BRICK BUILDING, ONE STORY, 10X42, tin roof, suitable for any kind of business, 314 East Thirty-fifth street. Call on ENGINEER. Rent $250 per year.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE FORTY-SECOND street and Second avenue, only $600; also store adjoining and large Basement; rents very low. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 484 Third avenue.

THE BASEMENT STORE, SIXTY FEET DEEP, NO. 9 Greenwich avenue, opposite Jefferson Market; good business stand; $35 per month.
M. D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East Ninth street.

THE UPPER PARTS OF THE TWO MOST PROMINENT business corners up town, together or in parts; junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street. Apply on premises.

WATER FRONT BUILDINGS FOR WAREHOUSE OR manufactories; also vacant lots for rent, together or separately, two blocks from Grand street, East river, with cars to every part of the city and three ferries to Brooklyn.
DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 90 and 92 Mangin st.

78 BEEKMAN STREET.—TO LET, THE STORE AND Basement; rent low. Inquire of FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

1,237 BROADWAY—STORE AND DWELLING.—A lease of three years; moderate rent to a responsible party; contains gas, hot and cold water apparatus and bathroom. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street, or of GEO. PARSONS & CO., 13 Pare place.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A FINE, LARGE, NEW four story House, near Fifth avenue and Central Park, will rent it, furnished, to a private family who will board owner's family and agree not to take other boarders. Address HUDSON, box 2,228 Post office.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished Houses, in genteel localities, for private or boarding occupancy. Revised printed list ready. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A SMALL HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 225 WEST TWELFTH street, neatly furnished; furniture to be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply on the premises for terms.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, ON MURRAY HILL—ELEGANT, fully furnished, complete private Dwelling to let, with possession, to approved party.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST Houses in city and country to let. Apply for permits.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE AT 130 Lexington avenue, to let, furnished or unfurnished. A desirable tenant will find a great bargain by calling at once.

A RARE CHANCE.—NO RENT; SUCH AN OPPORtunity never offered before. Any party desiring a handsome Place on the banks of the Hudson, 20 minutes by steam cars; shade trees, lawns, walks, drives, garden, house, coach house, stable, &c.; conservatory, dwelling, 14 rooms, to let, furnished, and rent taken out in board by present occupants, 5 adults and child. address FRANK, Herald office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House in Tenth street, near Broadway, to rent low to a good tenant.
E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, Sleck's Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, 19 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH street, near Fifth avenue; four story, brown stone, well furnished and in good order; rent moderate to a private family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE ROOM and Boat; for an elderly lady, a furnished House, to responsible parties only; $65 per month. 730 Greenwich street, between Perry and Charles streets.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story brick House, Flushing, five minutes' walk of two ferries; modern improvements.
JOHN PURDY, 222 Broadway, room No. 6.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—A FINE BRICK HOUSE, three story high stoop and extension; elegantly furnished throughout; costly pianos, statuary, &c.; delightfully situated on Brooklyn Heights; three minutes from Wall street ferry; rent $1,000; care and servants could remain. Price $[illegible] per month; a strictly private family. Address G. Box 1,123 New York Post office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO BROWNSTONE HOUSES; choice locations; low rents and part taken in board. Particulars, J. E. HATCH & CO., 412 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, in complete order, with all the modern improvements, furnished. The present tenant will, if agreeable, take part of the rent out in board. Apply on the premises, 134 West Thirty-seventh street, near Broadway, to E. D. OGDEN.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement House, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises, 114 East Thirtieth street, between 11 and 2.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, in best order, in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Inquire between 12 and 4 of J. G. BAKER, 118 and 120 Maiden lane.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE FURNISHED House, 20 rooms, in good order, formerly occupied by a physician, suitable for a private residence, club or boarding house. Apply at 51 St. Marks place.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished brown stone high stoop House, on Park avenue, in fine condition, to a party who would take good care of it; would be rented at a moderate rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Fifteenth street, near Irving place; neighborhood pleasant; house has all modern improvements; possession May 1. Rent $2,500. Address HOUSE, Herald office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NO. 850 WEST TWENTYninth street, 3 story, $225 per month; 329 West Thirty-fourth street, $[illegible]; Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a very elegant four story, $[illegible]; four story, $420; 264 East Forty-ninth street, $250; 158 West Forty-fifth street, four story, $375.
BATCH & BIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

THE COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 69 West Forty-fifth street; three story high stoop Dorchester stone front; basement has been arranged for a physician's office. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$40,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE TO BE SOLD at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE. A rare opportunity for dealers and housekeepers. See Auction column.

Unfurnished.

AT 111 BROADWAY, UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let.—Call for list, send for permits, examine property, compare rates, submit offers. Enclose stamp for circular.
STANLEY DAY.

A GOOD TENANT CAN HAVE A CHEAP RENT.—The three story high stoop brown stone House, put in the best of order, 238 West Forty-eighth street. Permit apply at 328 West Fifteenth street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE—West Nineteenth street; has all the conveniences, and in good order. Rent $1,200.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

A SPLENDID COTTAGE TO LET—WASH TUBS, basins and gas, 434 East 114th street; also Cottage ten rooms, 113 East 115th street, rent $40; also a large Third Floor of stone house, all improvements, nothing finer, 225 East 116th street. Call on EDDY, owner.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 22x65x100, with carpets, mirrors, &c., No. 55 St. Mark's place; rent $2,500.
J. CANTRELL, 241 Fourth avenue.

A LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO rent cheap—In Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; seventeen rooms; complete order. For sale on easy terms. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 89 Cedar street.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses to rent—by WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue—namely, Lexington avenue corners, $1,800 to $3,000; also one furnished, corner Lexington avenue, $2,000; Madison avenue, $3,000; also in cross streets from $1,000 to $2,500. Send for circular.

A.—$2,000 A YEAR, DESIRABLE FOUR STORY EXtra roomy modern well frescoed Dwelling, 20x65, lot 100, Forty-second street, near Broadway; immediate possession; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

AT $900 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, A NEW THREE story House, 14 rooms; all improvements; good location. Owner at E. M. MASON'S, No. 1 Centre street.

A FINE SUIT OF SIX ROOMS, FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, in elegant brown stone, with owner, 755 Seventh avenue, near Forty-ninth street. Broadway cars pass the door; $600.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST Twenty-second street; good location; rent moderate. Apply to KING & CO., 930 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

A.—EXAMINE OUR LATEST DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF Houses in the city and country to let at moderate rents. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET ON NINTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at a reduced rent. Apply to T. FRANCIS GIBBONS, 446 Broome street, near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE TO LET—ON THE BLOOMINGdale road, at 100th street; convenient to Eighth avenue cars; a dozen large rooms, gas and water; 18 lots of ground and plenty of shrubbery; rent $1,200. Apply to A. GRAHAM, on the premises, or at 1,341 Broadway.

A DWELLING TO LET—319 EAST FORTY-FIRST street; stone front; all improvements; three stories; high basement; possession; rent $1,200. Owner on premises from 10 to 2 o'clock.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO RENT—AT great reduction of rents, in good neighborhoods. Call and examine my new list. JOHN FETTRETCH, 484 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street.

AT FIFTY-SECOND STREET AND HUDSON RIVER—Two large genteel Residences Croton, gas, range; pleasant, healthy location; each 14 rooms; rent only $350 each. Apply to TREADWELL, as above.

A VERY NICE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 124th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to let, with hot and cold water and gas, and three full lots, with choice fruit and flowers; rent $650. Apply to the owner, J. CORBIT, 203 Ninth avenue.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR A LOW RENT.—THREE STORY high stoop brown stone, all improvements, East Forty-ninth street; rent $1,300. Apply at VANDERWATER'S, 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

BY STANLEY DAY, 111 BROADWAY (TRINITY Building), basement offices A and B.—To let, unfurnished, 243 West Thirty-fourth, 115 West Forty-third, No. 9 Abingdon square, 135 Prince.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, RENT $550, OR WILL SELL on easy terms for $5,000, 362 De Kalb avenue, near Nostrand, two story high basement brick House, 9 rooms; has water and gas; all in perfect order. Inquire of Dr. BIGGS, at Truss office, 2 Barclay street. House may be seen on Saturday at 2 P. M.

HARLEM.—COTTAGE TO LET CHEAP, SOUTH SIDE 121st street, between Third and Fourth avenues; two stories and high basement; water and gas; near cars and boat; nine rooms; rent $500. Apply to S. B. KENYON, corner 121st street and Third avenue, or at 202 Centre street.

HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, with basement and sub-cellar; all modern improvements; 12 well lighted rooms; rent moderate. Inquire of Mrs. H. HIRSCH, 254 Third avenue.

MADISON AVENUE AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET.—To let, a new first class three story high stoop, basement and French roof brown stone House. Inquire at 1,337 Third avenue, near Seventy-sixth street.

NEAT BRICK COTTAGE—RENT LOW, CORNER OF Sixth avenue and 120th street; eight rooms; six Lots; splendid grape vines. Apply to GEORGE W. LOSS, 70 Fulton street.

NO. 2 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—TERMS MODERate to responsible parties. Apply for permit to owner, 146 Broadway, room 25, 10 to 2.

TO LET—$500, UNFURNISHED—A NICE COTTAGE House, nine rooms, within 45 minutes of Wall street. Address R., box 336 Post office.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BASEMENT AND ATTIC brick Dwelling House, containing ten rooms; all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., at 224 East Twenty-first street. Rent $1,100. Apply for permits at 307 East Eighteenth street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A three story House, who would have no objections to boarding man and wife for the rent. 62 Hoyt street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick Houses; all modern improvements, large garden, stable and carriage house; Eighty-sixth street, near avenue A. Rent $1,100 each. Inquire at 207 East Twenty-first street, basement, or 95 and 93 Fulton street, corner William.

TO LET—IN TWELFTH STREET, A FOUR STORY brown stone House, with all the modern improvements; rent reasonable; neighborhood good; immediate possession. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, 248 Fulton street.

TO LET—ON EAST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, A FOUR story English basement brown stone front House, with modern improvements; rent $1,000. Apply to S. CARDWELL, 536 third avenue.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House, in excellent order, in West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue; house 20 by about 60. Terms low. Apply at 116 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—HOUSE 14 WEST 13TH ST., RENT.....$1,800
House 315 East 13th st., rent..... 1,200
House 362 East 56th st., rent..... 1,600
House 147 East 26th st., rent..... 1,700
House 137 East 13th st., rent..... 1,400
House 517 East 53d st., rent..... 900
For permits, &c.,
apply to
H. MERRITT,
No. 53 Third avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 64 LEXINGTON AVENUE. APply to J. SCHREIBER, Fifth Avenue Hotel, or H. M. BAILEY, 338 Broome street.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 15 CATHARINE slip. Apply to H. M. BAILEY, 336 Broome street.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE WEST OF Boulevard place (Tenth avenue), on north side of Sixty-ninth street, being of brick, two stories and high basement, with good cellar; hot and cold water and gas throughout; in good order and newly painted. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, 192 Broadway.

TO LET—EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, A NEW THREE story brown stone high stoop House; near Central Park; will be rented to a good family cheap.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

TO LET—$370—BERGEN STREET, FIRST HOUSE west of Classon avenue, two story, basement and cellar House; all modern improvements, good order, within three blocks of Prospect Park and near three lines of cars, 30 minutes Fulton ferry.
J. E. CORNELL, Court and Joralemon streets.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—PEOPLE SEEKING COMfortable and fashionable Residences at low rents will find them at Nos. 1 and 3 Tompkins place, Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Harrison place, near Clinton street. No more desirable locations can be found, and within twelve minutes' walk of three ferries. Inquire of JONATHAN EDWARDS, 20 Exchange place, New York; or at No. 8 Harrison place, from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 6 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS, SEVERAL DEsirable private Dwellings, situate on East Fifteenth street, Stuyvesant square and Second avenue. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 143 East Tenth street.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, TO A RESPONSIble tenant, the elegant brown stone House 57 West Forty-seventh street, with new carpets, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to S. DOUTIC, No. 9 East Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, $1,000. A TWO story and attic brick House, containing 11 rooms; first class location, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton ferry. For further particulars apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague street, near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 88 NO. 223 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, near Seventh avenue, north side of street; all modern improvements. Apply to C. KNOX, 214 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING on Fifty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue; only $1,100 per annum; possession at once.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE IN East Thirty-third street; marble halls, vestibule and improvements; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to owner, 35 Lights avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, East Fifty-first street; $1,300; three story brick, Fifty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue, $1,200; three story brown stone, Fifty-eighth street, $1,000.
JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, No. 320 Third avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, SEVERAL HOUSES, at reduced rents, from $700 to $1,500.
J. DENHAM & CO., 225 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, FROM $300 TO $800 each, in pleasant locations. KIM

NEW YORK TAX LEVIES.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

witnesses, $55,000; for election expe[illegible] for lighting and heating county [illegible]ffices, $150,000; Board of Audit, to pay the claims [illegible] offices, $30,000; for stationery furnished said oo[illegible] Fisher & Field the Comptroller, $1,892; for [illegible], to be audited by office, $10,000; for fitting up [illegible]ing up Register's ment, in new court house, [illegible] Finance Depart- and paid by the Comptroll[illegible] $15,000, to be audited Commissioners of Tax[illegible] for fitting up offices of $30,000, to be paid [illegible] and Receiver of Taxes, Commissioners of [illegible] on the certificate of the taxes; for fitting up [illegible]ses and the Receiver of to be paid on the c[illegible] District Attorney's office, $30,000, for repairing and [illegible] District Attorney; office, $30,000, to [illegible] preserving records, county clerk's the county cler[illegible] expended under the direction of Mercy, for su[illegible] to Protestant Episcopal House of law, $1,621 [illegible] of fallen woman, as provided by call bells [illegible] 6, to L. Tillotson & Co., for electric derpool, [illegible] finance department, $825; to A. J. Van- McCoo[illegible] K. P. Andrews, N. J. Waterbury, John [illegible] and their associates, the sum of $15,000 for profe[illegible]ssional services in the litigation between Henry [illegible] and John Foley to determine the question of [illegible]e to the office of supervisor of the county of New York, and the Comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the said amount to make compensation to said persons for the services aforesaid; to Thomas Colgan, for services as clerk to the late Board of Audit from January 1 to May 1, 1869, to be audited by the Comptroller, the sum of $1,210; to Charles Clancy, for services as messenger to Board of Audit in 1869, the sum of $750, to be audited by the Comptroller; also the sum of $11,042 to be paid to James Dennis for his salary as Tax Commissioner from March 5, 1867, to May 21, 1869, at the rate of $5,000 per annum, as fixed by law, said James Dennis having been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. J. Williamson; for care and maintenance of Macomb's Dam bridge, $5,000; for printing for legislative department $35,000; printing for executive departments and judiciary, $30,000; rents, $6,300; repairs to county buildings and offices, $25,000; repairing and preserving records, clerk's office, Court of Common Pleas, $[illegible]; salaries legislative department, $40,200; salaries executive departments, $254,[illegible]; salaries judiciary, $952,[illegible]; the salaries of the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas are hereby fixed at the same rate per annum as the salaries of the clerks of the Superior Court of the city of New York, and the salaries of the clerk of records, and of Isaac I. Brown, docket clerk in the county clerk's office in the city of New York, are hereby fixed at $2,500 per annual earn. to take effect January 1, 1870, and the salary of the mechanics' lien clerk, in the county clerk's office, is hereby fixed at $4,000 per annum from January 1, 1870; stationery, law and blank books, $20,000; stationery and blank books for commissioners of taxes and assessments, $15,250 00; stationery and blank books for receiver of taxes, $15,000; to be paid on the certificate of the Receiver of Taxes; support of prisoners in the county jail, $45,000; taxes collected in error, return of, $20,000.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE COUNTY.

SEC. 2. No action shall be maintained against the county of New York unless the claims on which the action is brought shall have been presented to the Board of Supervisors of said county and passed on by them, or they have unreasonably refused or omitted to take action on the same. Before any execution shall be issued on any judgment recovered upon such claim a notice of the recovery thereof shall be given to the Comptroller, and he shall be allowed ten days to provide for its payment, by the issue of revenue bonds in the usual manner according to law.

SEC. 3. The said several sums shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, except as herein otherwise provided, and neither the Board of Supervisors of said county, nor any official agent or member thereof or head of department, shall incur any liability, or make any contract or contracts, or permit, or vote for, or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditures, and of the liabilities under such contracts, shall exceed the sum appropriated for said purpose or for any other purpose or object than that herein specified. And the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York are hereby prohibited from creating any new office or department, or increasing the salaries of those now in office, or their successors.

LIABILITIES.

SEC. 4. All liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of this act shall be audited by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by issue of revenue bonds of the county of New York payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Comptroller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein.

ARMORIES AND DRILL ROOMS.

SEC. 5. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, created by the act chapter 180, laws of 1870, shall not have authority to expend for armories and drill rooms a sum exceeding $100,000 in any one year, in addition to the amount required for payment of rent of premises used for armories and drill rooms.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful to borrow upon the credit of the county of New York, or to make and issue accumulated debt bonds of the county of New York to a greater amount than will be sufficient to discharge and pay the claims which shall have been adjusted or recovered against the said county previous to the passage of this act, and all authority given by section three of chapter 331 of the laws of 1869, to the Comptroller of the city of New York to adjust claims against the county of New York is hereby abrogated and annulled. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the city and county of New York an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the accumulated debt bonds of the county of New York, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem said bonds in the years in which the same by the terms thereof will mature.

SEC. 7. The Corporation of the city of New York is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the county of New York in anticipation of its revenues and not to exceed in amount the amount of such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for each current year.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

COMPLIMENTS.

Resolutions to Captain Jourdan Presented by the Sixth Precinct Police—The New Superintendent's Reply.

A meeting of the Sixth precinct police was held last evening at the Frankfort street station house for the purpose of allowing the men of Captain Jourdan's late command to express to him their regrets at his removal from the precinct and their congratulations at his promotion to the office of Superintendent of Police. The new captain—Thomas J. Kennedy—was placed in the chair, and Francis Caddell acted as secretary.

The following resolutions were presented to Captain Jourdan:—

NEW YORK, April 15, 1870.

CAPTAIN JOHN JOURDAN, OF THE SIXTH PRECINCT METROPOLITAN POLICE:—

SIR—The following preamble and resolutions were this day adopted by us, the officers and men of the Sixth precinct, and we respectfully request you to accept an engrossed copy:—

Whereas our captain, John Jourdan, is about to vacate his captaincy for the purpose of occupying the superintendency of the New York police force,

Resolved, That we most deeply regret the loss of one so endeared to us all by his extraordinary ability, justice and kindness.

Resolved, That this regret is ameliorated by the fact that his great talents, vast experience, unrivalled skill and untiring industry will be exercised in a more elevated position and in a larger field, securing new laurels and infusing into the mighty heart of the national commercial capital a sense of all the safety that powerful intellect, wonderful acumen and unswerving integrity can produce.

Resolved, That the new triumphs which he must win we will feel as our triumphs; and we pray to the Giver of all good that he may be spared to guard justice, right the wronged and cause criminality sure detection and sure punishment.

After the resolutions had been presented to Captain Jourdan, that gentleman replied as follows:—

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SIXTH PRECINCT—am about to sever my connection with this precinct as its chief officer, after having been connected here for the past seventeen years as patrolman, sergeant and captain. During that period I have always been treated kindly by you, and have endeavored in return to exhibit a like kindness towards my subordinates, having in every instance had your zealous cooperation, and for which I now return you my sincere thanks. I joined the Police Department as patrolman with but few friends; but by energy and attention have succeeded in elevating myself to the highest gift which can be bestowed upon a police officer. I do not mention this in boast, but merely allude to it in the hope that it may prove an incentive, as demonstrating that good conduct and untiring and strict assiduity and faithful service to the public will always win in the field of promotion, which is open to all. I owe you my best wishes, and will always in my new position be ready to listen to your complaints, and feel very much gratified to think that I leave you and the citizens of this precinct in the hands of one who will always, as heretofore, take your and their best interests at heart. I refer to Captain Kennedy, a thorough disciplinarian and an able officer, who has been brought up in the same school with me, and whose manifold good qualities have succeeded in making him a worthy successor to me.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night, in the Second District Court room, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, to express approbation at the appointment of Captain Jourdan as Superintendent of Police. Supervisor Walter Roche presided, and Messrs. James Nealis and Martin J. Keyes were appointed secretaries of the meeting. Eloquent tributes to Superintendent Jourdan's efficiency as an officer and qualifications for his new duties were paid him in brief addresses by Wm. Nealis, Isaac C. Boyce and Wm. F. Howe, and a series of complimentary resolutions were adopted and ordered to be presented to the Superintendent by a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Richard Fields, Joseph Dowling, J. Morgan Jones, Edward Richardson, William Nealis, James Conlon, Thomas D. Conroy, John Donnolly, Matthew Ellis, Dr. Huren, Timothy Brennan, E. Cuddy, G. W. Butt, Wm. F. Howe, James Campbell, David Goggin, P. Lynch, Mike McCarty, Henry McCluskey and Harry Howard.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New York Tax Levies in the Assembly Made the Special Order for Tuesday.

Passage of the Bill Extending the Powers of the Marine Court.

Defeat of the Bill Relative to the Powers of Husbands.

Amendment to the Laws on Pilotage.

ALBANY, April 16, 1870.

The crowds of boys from the metropolis who have been here haunting the leaders during the past week, who have been day after day endeavoring to get an opportunity for

BUZZING THE BOSS,

have gone, and quietude and dulness again prevail upon the Albanian hills. The Tireless Tiger Tweed has been interviewed by perhaps seven hundred thousand—be the same more or less—since he was appointed as chief in the city work, under a new title, and Charter Aleck, pronounced "for short"—as he proved to be such a "tough lad"—

THE CHARTER OAK,

has been reduced almost to the size of Alexander H. Stevens, so much has he been bored and bothered by the possessors of little (?) claims to be inserted in the tax levies. Those illustrious, voluminous and highly interesting documents, as is already known, were reported last night by Mr. Charter Oak, and would have been made the special order for to-day had the "Shooky Brigade" and the "Black Horse Cavalry" not been frightened into the belief that if

THE TAX LEVIES

were allowed to go through as rapidly as they should they would not be able to make their little arrangements, or it might so happen that they would not get any "whack up" at all, so they oppose the passage of the levies and take advantage of the admonition given last night by Mr. Potenius Alvord that the levies should be passed, then there would be a speedy adjournment and many of the

LITTLE PRIVATE BILLS

of members would not be acted upon. Mr. Alvord was undoubtedly honest in the belief which he expressed, and the scallawags of the House take advantage of that to alarm those others who may be honestly inclined to delay the passage of the levies. It is safe to say now, however, that they will be passed very soon; they have been made the special order for Tuesday next at noon.

THE RATE OF TAXATION IN NEW YORK

will be much less than it was last year, and will be a small fraction—if any—over two per cent. Last year it was 2.27 per cent, and the difference will no doubt be hailed as a good omen in the way of retrenchment and reform which the late fight has brought about. To-day

THE LIVING PLACE EXTENSION

project was virtually killed in the Assembly. Mr. Hennessey has worked very hard to slide this through, but the irrepressible Irving has been watching him, and as James has killed many heavy cattle in his time he had not much difficulty in knocking this critter on the head. He had it on the table, and there it will remain, no doubt, until the session closes. To mollify the wounded feelings of Mr. Hennessey,

JOLLY JIM

told him he had no particular objection to the bill, but he did not want it to pass, as it would impose a tax on his constituents of some $500,000, and would not benefit them at all; that "if it should become a law, the first thing you know you'll see that beautiful

GRAMERCY PARK CUT THROUGH,

and—hold on now—a railroad running up Lexington avenue. Now, my people don't want that, and I for one won't have it. See?" Thereupon Jim gave John a friendly nudge with his elbow, and winking at the member from Sligo—who intended to save the Sixth ward from taxation for the project—walked back to his seat. So goes the living place extension, at least for this session.

The Assembly to-day passed the bill in relation to the jurisdiction of

THE MARINE COURT,

by which all laws limiting its jurisdiction to civil suits for any amount less than $1,000 are repealed. It provides that any court of record may send to the Marine Court for trial any case of libel, slander, assault, battery or false imprisonment pending in such court in which issue has been joined. It provides for

THREE ADDITIONAL JUSTICES,

makes the term of Judge six years, and forbids any judge practising as attorney or counsellor in any court or as referee. This last provision is one that should meet with much favor and will work a reform much needed.

The bill in relation to the legal powers of

HUSBANDS AND WIVES,

by which the husband was to be entitled to hold or convey real estate without any regard to his wife's claim, or, in other words, making a sort of business divorce, was to-day defeated in the Assembly. It was believed to be a fair bill, but Husted, of Westchester, made an explanation which showed that it gave the husband all the power in regard to property, gave him a right to his wife's personal property but gave her none to his. A stirring and earnest speech was made by

MR. LITTLEJOHN IN BEHALF OF THE WOMEN,

and although the round Floats endeavored to explain that the impression conveyed by the others was wrong he could not succeed, and so the bill went down to the dust. Littlejohn was ashamed that such a bill should ever have appeared in the House, but he was glad to see such a decided negative coming out against it.

Among the bills passed in the Assembly was one in relation to a

RAILROAD WAR IN CHAUTAUQUA,

in which the eagle-face Mat Benius and the game man Winans were engaged on opposite sides. The bill is to compel the towns along the route of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg road to liquidate the bonds issued by them. Mr. Winans is the father of the bill, and as Benius runs a parallel road now the contest has been quite sharp, and has agitated Chautauqua "county" to the very centre. The vote for the bill—105 to 3—was a most

FLATTERING COMPLIMENT TO MR. WINANS

and a severe rebuke to the heavy "Supervisors of the towns along the route of the road," who have shown a spirit of pettifogging entirely inconsistent with the standing of their brothers and friends in State and national positions.

A CENTRAL PARK ON STATEN ISLAND

is provided for in a bill passed to-day in the Senate. The bill provides that at the next regular town election the voters shall vote "For the Central Park" or "Against the Central Park," and if the "fors" outnumber the "againsts" then the Supervisors of the county are to appoint a freeholder from each town to be one of a Board of Commissioners to acquire title to certain lands in Richmond county and construct a public park. The tract of land must be obtained in fee simple, and be situated as centrally in the county as a majority of the commissioners may deem appropriate for the purpose. If the price cannot be agreed upon the title is to be obtained in the same manner as prescribed by law for opening streets in New York, and assessments for benefit or damage are to be levied the same as in the case of street openings. Senator Frost has been working very industriously to get this bill through, and as it gives to the people interested a voice in the adoption of the idea it will no doubt be passed with as little delay as possible.

MR. BURT'S STATEMENT

in regard to the "abstracting papers" is not strictly correct. The charge was not a joke by any means, and it was only because he was "a foreigner and a stranger" that the matter was not made a question of privilege and Mr. Burt arraigned before the bar of the house. The paper before the Assembly committee had not been given to Mr. Burt by the chairman to take away with him, and Mr. Patrick (the chairman) was much surprised on finding that Mr. Burt had quietly put the document in his pocket and was leaving the room with it. Mr. Patrick told him it was not the practice of the committee to allow papers submitted to the committee to go out of its possession before the committee had read or understood what the papers were.

The bill to release the owners of coasting vessels from the obligation of engaging

PILOTS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK

when going in or out was passed to-day by the Senate. This will be found a great relief to the small traders along the coast, and while it interferes with a source of revenue to the pilots, cannot be regarded as otherwise than just and fair.

FIGHT OVER THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARD BILL.

The road of roads into the Westchester people's purses was most effectively commenced to-night in the Assembly. The Boulevard, known as the Westchester turnpike and post road, was put upon its usual passage, when an attempt was made by Mr. Husted to kill it by having it recommitted, with directions to strike out the enacting clause. This warmed Colonel Mooney and Captain Lawrence, and the debate grew quite fiery. Husted read several documents from prominent parties in Westchester against the measure, and Mooney shook several rolls of paper, which he said contained the signatures of 10,000 persons asking for the completion of the road. When the vote was taken several Republicans voted in the affirmative on the ground that they thought the bill would make republican votes. The result showed that there were just three votes wanting to secure the passage of the bill. Then there was hurrying in hot haste and efforts made to induce negatives to change their votes. It was of no use. Numbers crowded around the clerk's desk, others slunk out to avoid, no doubt, the blast from the wings of the destroying angel, when Colonel Mooney abruptly moved a call of the House. Several of the Senators were in the House at the time, and they, together with others, except the members, officers and reporters of the House, were obliged to retire. During the confusion the pages flew to Congress Hall to warn their favorite members of the action of the House. The call was a somewhat unusual one, as it was not made because of the want of a quorum, but for the purpose of compelling members to vote on the question. This action seemed to have a bad effect, as several who had voted in the affirmative, feeling aggrieved at the action of the majority, asked to have their votes changed to the negative. The Westchester folks were now frightened, and moved to have the call suspended. Mr. Fields immediately renewed the call and it was ordered. After some time spent in disputing points of order the doors were finally opened. There was a scuffle-shuffling, changing and rechanging of votes, until the necessary sixty votes were recorded in the affirmative. The only democrats who voted against the measure were Irving and Flanagan, of New York, and Lamoree, of Sullivan. Irving said he did not believe in giving in one or four hundred thousand dollars to do any work to which the people were opposed.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE FREE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

A letter, written by ex-Governor Seymour, will be published to-morrow morning endorsing the Hatch Free Canal Funding bill. The letter is very full and comprehensive, and unqualifiedly maintains that the measure is the only one which will now afford the relief sought.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 15, 1870.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to establish public baths in the said city; incorporating the Troy Safe deposit Company. For the preservation of shellfish in South Bay, Suffolk county; in relation to the Croton Aqueduct in New York; amending the act of 1869 extending the powers of Boards of Supervisors, except in New York and Kings counties; authorizing corporations to change their names; for the further improvement of the Brooklyn Prospect Park; authorizing the sale of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Incorporating the Western Land Emigration Society of America; for the erection of a public market in the Thirteenth ward in the city of New York; amending the charter of the Public Exchange; relative to pilotage in the harbor of New York; amending the act relative to laying out roads in Kings county; incorporating the Peabody Mutual Benefit Company of New York; amending the act relating to the support of dispensaries and hospitals in Brooklyn; for the improvement of Washington avenue in Brooklyn; relative to the Union Home for the education of children of volunteers; incorporating the Trade Savings Bank of New York; incorporating the New York Annuity Company; amending the charter of the Broadway Savings Institution; incorporating the Bankers Life Insurance and Trust Company; amending the charter of the Sixth Avenue Savings Bank in New York; amending the act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets on steamboats and other vessels; authorizing the Courts of Oyer and Terminer to require the attendance of an additional number of jurors; relating to persons who abandon their families; amending the act relative to the procurement of abortion; amending the charter of the Boshwick Savings Bank in Brooklyn; amending the charter of the Clinton Savings Bank in New York; amending the fire insurance laws relating to the increase of capital stock; relative to the school tax in the city of Rome; amending the charter of the Brooklyn Masonic Hall Association; amending the act for the benefit of colored orphans in the city of New York; providing for the election of Police Commissioner in Oswego.

THE ARCADE RAILWAY BILL.

The Arcade Railway bill was announced for a third reading, but by general consent it was laid aside on account of the absence of several senators.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. BRADLEY introduced a bill authorizing the Universal Life Insurance Company to increase its capital stock.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the New York Exchange; also to charter the Stock Exchange of New York; also amending the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Tubular Tunnel Company; also to regulate the graving and paving of Eighth avenue, New York, complete, and ordered to third reading; also to amend the charter of the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn; also chartering the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association of New York.

By Mr. MURPHY—For a police force in the First Assembly district of Westchester county; also relative to irregular assessments in Brooklyn; also relative to New York District Courts; also relative to the Sage Deposit Company—third reading.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the Fiscal Agency Company.

RAILROAD STATE AID BILL.

Mr. PARKER moved that the Railroad State Aid bill be made a special order for to-morrow, which was carried.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 15, 1870.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for three additional Justices for the Marine Court in New York; requiring loaves of bread sold by bakers to weigh fourteen or twenty-eight ounces avoirdupois.

QUESTION ABOUT THE EXCISE LAWS.

Mr. LOWERY rose to a question of privilege, and called attention to the fact that the Excise law, as filed with the Secretary of State, was changed from the form in which it passed the House. In the second section the words "and Board of Aldermen" do not appear. As he understood the provision as to the appointment of the Excise Commissioners the Mayor was to appoint and the Board of Aldermen were to confirm. He asked the members of the New York delegation what was their understanding in the matter?

Mr. FIELDS stated that his understanding was that in New York and Brooklyn the Mayor was to appoint and the Board of Aldermen to confirm. The matter here dropped.

BILL LOST.

Defining the rights of married men and equalizing the rights of husband and wife. Lost, 15 to 92.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for three additional justices for the Marine Court in New York; requiring loaves of bread sold by bakers to weigh fourteen or twenty-eight ounces avoirdupois; to discontinue that part of Sixth street, Brooklyn, running to Gowanus Canal; providing for the completion of Fourth avenue, Brooklyn; allowing the Arion Society of New York to increase its capital stock; amending the charter of the Brevoort Savings Bank of New York; amending the charter of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, allowing it to hold all the real estate and property bequeathed to it.

Relieving the Young Men's Christian Association of New York from taxation, on the ground that it is a religious corporation.

Making provision for the satisfaction of mortgages on lands sold for non-payment of taxes.

Fixing the terms of the tax collectors in the wards of Kings county at three years each.

Amending the act allowing towns to subscribe to railroads.

Authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company to build a track from Liverpool to intersect the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

Amending the act to authorize the election of additional justices of the peace in the city of Brooklyn.

Extending the provisions of the act relative to the elevated railroad in New York to other similar companies.

Authorizing the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to consolidate with other railroad companies.

Providing for a roadway across the Onondaga Reservation.

THE NEW YORK TAX LEVY.

Mr. FREAR moved that the New York tax levy be placed on the files on Monday morning and that it be made the special order for Tuesday morning.

Mr. WHITE moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday morning. Lost—45 to 65.

Mr. LOWRY moved to make the act repealing the sectarian school appropriation clause in last year's tax levy the special order for same time.

The CHAIR ruled this motion out of order.

Mr. Frear's motion was carried.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to present a bill providing that no more New York tax levies be passed upon by the Legislature, but be left to the Supervisors of that county.

Mr. FIELDS hoped this motion would not be pressed. The new Charter provides that these levies shall be submitted to the Legislature. He hoped that at least a newyear's experience of the new Charter would be tried before it was interfered with in any particular.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that he had voted for the Charter without the opportunity to read it, taking the word of the New York delegation for the wortlness of the provisions. But he could not see why, if the county of Kings, of Oswego and other counties could pass upon their tax levies, New York could not. He had at this session voted for every measure to restore to New York its self-government to the fullest extent. He insisted that it would be far better to act on his proposition at once.

Mr. ALVORD favored the motion. He gave notice that from this day forward he would leave all responsibility of the matter of taxation of New York with the city and county itself.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to lay the proposition on the table. Carried—59 to 43.

Evening Session.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the extension of the Walkill Valley Railroad to Albany; to aid in the construction of the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad; authorizing the New York Life Insurance Company to pay certain moneys to a school in Genesee.

THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARD BILL.

To provide for the improvement of the post road in West Farms.

Mr. HUSTED moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and stated objections to the bill.

Mr. MOONEY opposed the motion.

Mr. LAWRENCE followed on the same side.

Mr. HUSTED's motion, which was to recommit the bill for amendment, was lost.

The roll was called, and it being found that there were not votes enough to pass the bill a call of the House was ordered, suspended, and then ordered again. After an hour had been spent on the call it was suspended and the vote on the bill was proceeded with, resulting in ayes 56, nays 50.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

Professor B. Waterhouse Hawkins will lecture in the free scientific course this evening at Cooper Institute; subject, "The Age of Dragons."

Messrs. Pratt, Pierce and Gibson, a committee of the Boston Common Council, were in this city yesterday and investigated the new instantaneous gas lighter, with a view to its introduction for public use in the "Hub."

There were no trials of delinquent policemen yesterday, owing to the circumstance that the clerks of the Central Office made out the complaints on blanks of the Metropolitan Police District, instead of the Police Department of the city of New York. This will be oneering news to the parties under charges.

A young man named Lewis G. Hill, with half a dozen aliases, was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon by Captain McDonnell upon complaint of Thomas Carter, of 227 Bowery, and was charged with passing a worthless check for $57 10 on him, drawn on the People's Bank, payable to the order of George Bushnell, signed by A. M. Butterfield, who is supposed to be a myth. Hill, who has been doing an extensive business in the check line, was committed for examination.

The statement that there are but ten men at work on the new Post Office in this city is incorrect. There has been at no time the past two months less than 100 men at work there, and during last week a greater amount of land was excavated than during any previous week since ground was first broken. The granite, which is cut at the quarries, is arriving daily, and being set as rapidly as received. The work is being pushed quite vigorously, and the appropriation is not yet quite exhausted. General Hubbard has received the plans for the iron work, and only awaits the additional appropriations by Congress to advertise for proposals therefor.

Mrs. Blair, proprietress of the house in West Thirty-sixth street, into which a young girl claims she was inveigled by a matrimonial advertisement, as published in yesterday's HERALD, under the heading, "Drawn into the Web," denies that the victim was as guileless as she claimed to be, having acknowledged that she was "ruined" a year ago; and states that the girl was not present more than a few minutes in the house at any time. The young girl, also, it seems, stated in a letter answering the advertisement that she "fully understood its meaning," and believed that her form and appearance would be found satisfactory.

In December last a lengthy report was submitted by the chemist of the Board of Health to that body, setting forth that the popular preparation for beautifying the complexion, known as "Laird's Bloom of Youth," was impregnated with lead, and proved disastrous to the health of those who used it. The chemist has just ascertained that the analysis made was not the preparation manufactured by Mr. Laird, and that the "Bloom" made by him is in no wise detrimental and has no injurious ingredients. It would be well for the Board of Health to exercise great caution in their investigations into private business affairs, as the power in their hands for good or evil report is too great to be used without due reflection and certainty in the result.

THE HOBOKEN POLICE COMMISSION.

How the Police Force Is to Be Governed Henceforth—No Removals on Account of Politics—Efficiency and Economy—The Common Council in a Fretful Mood.

On and after the first Monday in May the Hoboken Police Commission created by the late Legislature will assume the government of the police force, which has been hitherto under the control of the Common Council. The commissioners shall consist of the Mayor for the time being, August Bente, William H. Child, William P. Inder and John E. McWhorter, the Mayor to be chairman of the board.

The commissioners shall determine by lot at their first meeting which one shall hold office for one year, which one for two and which for three. Each commissioner appointed thereafter shall hold office for four years, and shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Common Council. Their services will be gratuitous. The present police force shall continue until altered by the Board, and it is provided that the officers shall remain in office during good behavior, and no officer shall be removed for political reasons or on any grounds save incapacity, non-residence or disobedience of rules. The salary will be fixed by the commissioners, who will submit an annual report and financial statement to the Common Council.

The City Clerk will be clerk to the Board, and the City Physician shall be Police Surgeon, and neither shall receive any extra pay therefor. Every safeguard has been adopted to prevent any unnecessary expenditure, and at the same time to increase the efficiency of the department. The Board will meet twice a month. The Captain of the Police will be the head of the whole force and will promulgate and enforce the regulations of the Board. With regard to the gentlemen constituting the commission no better selection could be made. Mr. Child has been for years treasurer of the city; Mr. Inder is regarded by every class of the citizens as a man of the highest integrity; Mr. McWhorter was twice elected a chosen freeholder and August Bente is a respectable and intelligent representative of the German element. The Mayor, Hazen Kimball, is now entering on his second term of office, and is highly popular. Under such men there will be no sale or jobbing of offices, and it is provided in the bill that the police force shall not exceed thirty-five members. Heretofore there was very little responsibility anywhere, the formality of reporting appointments, dismissals, resignations and vacancies was gone through by the Police Committee, salaries were paid by the Common Council, elections of officers took place at open meetings of the Council, and where the candidates were numerous this method of procedure often engendered ill feeling. There was no police organization in the true sense of the term. The Captain, Charles Donovan, possessed some executive ability and a great deal of energy, and it was he who imparted to the force much of its cohesion and discipline.

The Common Council is in high dudgeon over the passage of this police bill. It was made the subject of debate at a meeting of the Council, and a resolution was passed condemning the measure as inexpedient. Hoboken is like Hackensack, in one respect at least. The wheels of progress move slowly, and the man who puts his shoulder to the wheel with the view of accelerating it must brave the frowns of old fogies and all whose barnacles were printed in the eighteenth century. Hermann H. Busch, the heaviest man in the State, is sponsor to the bill, and certainly Hoboken never had a more honorable representative in the Legislature.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 20	Moon rises....eve	7 45
Sun sets	6 40	High water..morn	8 41

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Atalanta	April 16	London	53 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	April 16	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	April 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	April 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	April 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	April 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	April 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	April 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
India	April 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	April 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Union	April 23	Bremen	68 Broad st.
France	April 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Colorado	April 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	April 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
America	April 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Brooklyn	April 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
St. Laurent	April 30	Havre	58 Broadway.
Cambria	April 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	April 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr), Surmont, Havre—G Mackenzie.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.

Bark Queen of the Fleet (Br), McLeod, Rotterdam—J Edmiston & Co.

Bark Hattie M (Br), Parker, Rotterdam—Henry & Parker.

Bark Goethe (NG), Koop, Bremen—G Luling & Co.

Bark Woodland (Br), Lent, River Plate via Annapolis, MS—Henry & Parker.

Bark Alice Tainter (Br), Losberg, Buenos Ayres—J Norton, Jr.

Bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Athlete (Br), Churchill, Montreal—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Noble Thomas (Br), Robbins, St John—Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Robt Mowe, Young, St Pierre, Mart—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Camilla (Br), Tucker, Kingston, Ja—A H Solomon & Co.

Brig Amazon (Br, Sadler, St Kitts.

Brig Mercedes (Br), Hill, Cienfuegos—Fowler & Jora.

Brig Ida Culten (Br), Edgett, Hillsborough—P I Nevius & Sons.

Brig Jura (Br), Searle, St John, NB—Bruce & Co.

Brig H O Phinney, Boyd, Portland—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Anna M Bartlett, Bartlett, Baltimore—Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Riverdale, Brown, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.

Schr Burmah (Br), Pettis, Parrsboro—D R DeWolf.

Schr Mary Harris, Nickelson, Barnstable.

Schr Telegraph, Baker, Cladad Bolivar—E Crowell.

Schr Pyrola, Moore, Portsmouth, NH—B J Wenberg.

Schr Harriet Thomas, Thomas, New Haven—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, Philadelphia—J Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHT.

U S steamship Frolic, Wilson, Norfolk, April 14, at 4 AM.

Steamship Marathon (Br), Sowerby, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mdse, to G G Francklyn.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 12, at 4 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had pleasant weather the entire passage. 14th inst, at 10 AM, 49 miles N of Hatteras, passed a bark showing blue, white and blue signal, with diamond in centre, bound N.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston April 12, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Seogul (of Boston), Freeman, Liverpool, 28 days, with mdse to Nesmith & Sons. Had moderate weather.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Whitney, London and Isle of Wight, 63 days, with mdse and 49 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had light, variable winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Norma (Br), Gilmore, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, to Geo B Cook. 10th inst, had a heavy gale from ENE, which lasted 20 hours; 11th, off the Capes of Virginia, saw bark J W Holbrook, bound N.

Bark S W Holbrook (of Portland), Polleys, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses, to order. Had fine weather; was 6 days N of Hatteras, with light winds.

Bark Annie Troop (Br), Troop, Matanzas, 15 days, with sugar, to J W Elwell & Co. 11th inst, had a heavy gale from ENE; was 6 days N of Hatteras.

Bark Figlia Alexandra (Aus), Milanovoid, Bermuda, 10 days, in ballast and with 3 passengers, to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Nueva Providenza (Ital), Manzanaro, Messina, 82 days, and Gibraltar Feb 6, with fruit, to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable weather.

Brig E H Johnson, Johnson, Messina, 75 days, with fruit, to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 15. Had heavy westerly winds. March 10, lat 23 40, lon 55, spoke brig Julia F Clark, from Messina for N York.

Brig Calino, Coggins, Palermo, 75 days, with fruit, to Lawrence, Giles & Co—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Passed Gibraltar Feb 17. Has been 11 days N of Bermuda. March 30, lat 20 37, lon 41 52, spoke bark Graf Behr Negendank (Nor), from London for Philadelphia.

Brig S C Shaw (Br), Sanders, Ponce, P R, 24 days, with sugar, to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather. April 10, lat 35, lon 73, spoke brig Confidentia (N G), from Rio Grande, for New York, with loss of fore and main topmasts and jibboom.

Brig John Armstrong (Br), Lang, Ponce, PR, 14 days, with sugar, to Jones & Lowe. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Cleviot (Br), Whitney, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar to James Edmiston & Co. Had strong northerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Rescaw, Sylvestar, Guantanamo, 15 days, with sugar to E A Roberts & Co. Had moderate weather; April 1, off Crooked Island, spoke brig Alexander, from Guantanamo for Europe.

Brig Circassian (of Boston), Barker, Guantanamo, 22 days, with sugar to Mastel; line weather up to Hatteras; since, heavy weather.

Brig W Greenough (Br), Monroe, Matanzas, 14 days, with molasses, to master. 10th inst, off Hatteras, had a heavy ENE gale.

Brig F A Odlorne (Br), Pace, Sagua, 14 days, with mol

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

33 WEST 24TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family. None but first class need apply.

119 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A first class cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and bread, and desserts of all kinds; no objection to a private boarding house; best reference from her employer.

121 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear house.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference.

134 ALLEN ST., UP STAIRS.—A FIRST CLASS Swedish cook; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen Saturday and Monday.

157 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best reference.

176 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference.

217 WEST 29TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook and to do the washing and ironing; willing and obliging.

240 MULBERRY ST., LAST HOUSE, IN THE REAR.—A colored woman as cook in a boarding house or restaurant; understands her business; is faithful, honest and obliging.

241 WEST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 13.—A respectable girl as cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; city reference. Call for two days.

324 BLEECKER ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; must be a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Apply between 11 and 1.

411 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A German girl as cook in a small American private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

886 BROADWAY.—AS PROFESSED COOK, IN A gentleman's family, where a kitchen maid is kept; wages $40 per month; good reference. Address V. H.

Chambermaids, &c.

100 EAST 31ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has best references. Call for three days.

140 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

159 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do sewing in a private family; is kind to children; would go in the country.

217 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging.

235 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., third floor, front.—A respectable young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing; no objection to go to the country; would prefer to go West; can bring good reference. Call for two days.

596 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR (JANITOR'S ROOM).—A respectable colored girl as chambermaid, or child's nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to go to the country. Best references.

894 2D AV., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as first class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city references.

921 8TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., IN the store.—A young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in the care of children or wait on a lady; would go in the country for the summer; understands all kinds of family sewing. Best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—WANTED, by a lady about leaving for Europe, a situation for a seamstress, who has been in her employ for five years; she is competent to fit and make children's clothing of the most elaborate kind; operates well on the sewing machine, or would travel as lady's maid. Can be seen this week, from 10 to 4.

21 WEST 44TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses and trim in the latest style.

46 CONSELYEA ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A FIRST class buttonhole maker and fine sewer, to work at home. Address Mrs. THOMPSON.

120 44TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A young English person as seamstress and to wait on a lady or to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply for two days.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; spring and summer suits, $5 upward, wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting; terms cash. Call or address.

351 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes to go out by the day.

663 7TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady (formerly of Madame Dieden's), will do dressmaking at her own house for a few first class families at a reasonable price.

1,023 6TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—FIRST CLASS dressmaker in a family; can operate; no objection to country. Call for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Address A. M. C., box 205 Herald office.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, in the best and most economical manner, at very low prices, by MISS JOHNSTON, 1,217 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth street.

General Housework, &c.

9 SOUTH 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG, THIRD FLOOR.—A young Swedish girl to do light housework or to take care of children.

435 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

58 EAST 41ST ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A MIDDLE aged widow, native of New England, as hotel housekeeper; has had long experience, city or country. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

216 WEST 28TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady as housekeeper; widower or bachelor preferred.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address CARRIE LEE, Williamsburg Post office.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES a position as housekeeper or companion to a lady; or would take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer. Good reference given and required. Address G. M. H., Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SITUATION as housekeeper in a summer hotel, or would accompany a family West or South as housekeeper and companion; references given and required. Address Miss L. COLLINS, Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, A POSITION as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address for two days Miss M. D., 733 Lexington avenue.

Laundresses, &c.

140 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A RESpectable woman to go out two days each week to do washing and ironing; is a first class washer and ironer; no objection to house cleaning; city reference.

169 WOOSTER ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable woman desires to go out by the day to do washing, ironing and house cleaning; first class reference.

200 WEST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. A competent woman to work out by the day at washing and ironing or housecleaning.

219 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress (understands all kinds of fluting) in a private family. Call at her present employer's.

241 WEST 33D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A LAUNDRESS, or would do kitchen work; best city references; is not afraid of work. Call for two days.

337 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; best reference.

457 10TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., second floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as first class laundress in a respectable family; understands fluting; no objection to the country for the summer. Call for two days.

994 3D AV., IN THE FANCY STORE, BETWEEN 59th and 60th sts.—A competent woman to do gentlemen's washing in her own home, or a baby to mind.

Nurses, &c.

6 JONES ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GERman person, with good city reference, to take care of grown up children and do sewing; or as companion to an invalid lady. Inquire for Mrs. Plassman.

11 CARROLL PLACE.—AN ELDERLY AMERICAN nurse wishes a good home to take charge of an invalid or baby, or any light work. Mrs. SMITH.

30 VARICK ST.—AS WET NURSE; A FULL BREAST of milk. Call for two days, from 9 till 3 o'clock.

191 9TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A RESpectable married woman, with an abundance of milk, as wet nurse; no objection to go in the country; best city reference given. Can be seen to-day.

206 EAST 13TH ST.—A NORWEGIAN GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

222 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse. Good city reference.

245 WEST 147TH ST.—AS NURSE TO GO TO Europe with a family; has travelled extensively for years; is also a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Call at her present employer's.

322 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—As monthly nurse; best city reference.

527 6TH AV. (STORE), BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—An American woman, fully competent from past experience, as nurse to an invalid or elderly lady, or would take care of a child; accustomed to travel. Call on or address J. L. from 10 to 4.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse; has a healthy breast of milk. Address Mrs. LEARY, station K, Manhattanville, for three days.

A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS to go to California; is at present engaged in a respectable family in this capacity; is competent, attentive and not subject to sea sickness; reference from last employer. Address, for two weeks, E. M. TOBIN, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO GO AS WET nurse in some respectable family. Apply to Mrs. MOONEY, Castle Garden.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

21 WEST 44TH ST.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, TO do waiting and assist in the chamberwork.

70 EAST 49TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as waitress and chambermaid, and to take charge of a child six years old.

Miscellaneous.

173 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN PERRY AND Charles streets.—A competent young English person, of quiet habits, as maid to a lady; no objection to travel; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; or would fill any position where trust and confidence are required. Call until engaged.

206 EAST 13TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A Norwegian girl, who can speak English, desires to travel with a lady to France or California, as lady's maid and nurse, or would take care of children and do plain sewing.

402 WEST 38TH ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN DEsires to go out by the day to do housecleaning; good reference.

422 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM. A respectable young woman to go out by the day to do housecleaning or washing.

A YOUNG WIDOW, EDUCATED AND REFINED, but in destitute circumstances, wishes employment in an office or store; first class references given. Address ALPHA, box 123 Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, DEsires an engagement. Acquirements—Modern languages and fine arts; no objection to travel; high reference given. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 142 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS GOVERness in a private family; can teach pianoforte, singing, the English branches and the rudiments of French and drawing. Address W., box 194 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION NOT MEnial, where she can have a good home in preference to wages; is a good housekeeper. Address E. H., box 116 Herald office.

A LADY OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN NECKTIE business, and now is forewoman in a large house in another State, wishes to move to this city, and would be pleased to get a similar position in a respectable house in this city. Address E. D. S. W., 1,356 Third avenue.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO DURING THE PAST YEAR has filled the position of cashier and accountant in a book and fancy goods store, desires a similar position or as saleswoman; will be found capable, faithful and obliging; has excellent city reference. Address Miss S., box 2,180 Post office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, a situation as nursery governess; teaches English, French and drawing; or would like a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. References exchanged. Address S. S., box 401 Post office, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, A SITUAtion as nursery governess, or would like a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Address M. B., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER WANTED—AT E. Mather & Co.'s, 891 Broadway; none but competent persons need apply.

A GOOD MILLINER WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERson only need apply to Miles. DE LOUREST & HENDRICKS, 1,139 Broadway. French preferred.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AND TRIMMER wanted; also an apprentice. Apply at 1,217 Broadway, near 28th st., up stairs, from 9 till 4 only.

A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER FOR MISSES' AND LAdies' hats and an experienced saleslady wanted at the Third Avenue Bazaar, 503 3d av., near 34th st.; city references required.

DRESSMAKERS.—GIRLS WANTED, TO WORK AT dressmaking. None but good hands need apply at 61 West 23d st.

FANCY HAIR CACTUS AND BRAID SEWERS WANTed—Work given out. Apply at 93 and 95 6th av., up stairs.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER can have steady employment and good wages. M. A. HODNETT, 25 East 16th st., one door from Broadway.

SALESWOMEN WANTED.—WANTED, FIVE COMPEtent saleswomen for the millinery business. Apply at Madame WERNER'S, 13 Division st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 111 West 11th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; ALSO A chambermaid and seamstress. Call before 11 o'clock, or between 1 and 3 o'clock, at 151 East 21st st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SEWING ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine; must understand millinery. Apply at fancy goods store, 272 3d av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS TO GO A short distance from the city. Apply to BAMBERG, HILL & CO., 441 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS NURSE, WHO IS A GOOD seamstress; must be a Catholic. Apply at 44 West 27th st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machine, hand sewers and apprentices. 215 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron; city reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 141 West 45th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 137 East 46th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 137 East 46th st.

WANTED—UNTIL JUNE 1, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent laundress, who can give good city reference. Apply at 20 West 33d st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN MAID, APPLY, with references, at No. 1 East 40th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO THE WASHing and ironing in a small family. Apply at 101 Varick st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COOK WELL and do general housework for a small family. Apply at 214 West 47th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN (good washer and ironer) for general housework for a small American family. Apply at 452 8th av., between 34th and 35th sts., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMALL FRENCH GIRL, TO RUN ON errands; also good workwomen and operators. Apply at 5th st. entrance. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD PUSHING SALESWOMEN, for ribbons, laces, flowers, straw goods and trimmed hats; also four for ladies' and children's suits and undergarments JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 36 East 14th st., Union square.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS A THOROugh knowledge of the ribbon and dress trimming business. Address, stating reference and salary expected, A., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM THE COUNtry preferred, to wash, iron and do general housework in a family of three adults; wages $8; steady home. 238 East 4th st.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; also, a chambermaid and waitress, who is willing to assist with the plain sewing; city references required. Apply at 233 East 19th st. from 8 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, TO GO A short distance in the country; must be a Protestant and come well recommended. Apply after 11 A. M. at 115 East 17th st.

WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID, A SWISS PROTESTANT or German, speaking English, who understands her business, and is an excellent seamstress. Address, with references, W. D., box 1,990 Post office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small American family; must be excellent in all; good reference required. Apply at 511 5th av., southeast corner of 45th st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS: ONLY GOOD TRIMMERS need apply; also operators on Grover & Baker's machine, and ladies to make up white goods at their own homes. Sample of work and reference required. M. A. HODNETT, 25 East 16th st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, WHO SPEAKS French very fluently, a place in a family where, besides the English, German or French is also spoken, to instruct children in both the latter languages; she would also take a place as chambermaid. Address A. R., Herald office.

12 EAST 17TH STREET.—WANTED, TWO FIRST class milliners; also a saleswoman. None but competent hands need apply.

200 ILLUSION AND MECHLIN BONNET FRAME makers wanted immediately at No. 60 Macdougal st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$50.—WILL GIVE THIS AMOUNT TO ANY PERSON who will procure me a situation as porter or watchman or anything that can support my family; satisfactory city references. Address H. H., Herald office, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO MAKE AN ENGAGEment, commencing June or July, with some business house, where a responsible, energetic and faithful person is required; refers to present employers, with whom he has acted as manager and confidential clerk for over two years; is accustomed to hard work and not afraid of it. Address HALL, Herald office.

FARM HAND.—A FIRST RATE FARM HAND WANTS a situation for the summer or year; understands his business and can give good references. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling Green, basement.

SITUATION WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WITH the best references, wants a situation in city or country. Address W. K., box 103 Herald office, or No. 131 av. B.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER OR TRAVELling servant, a Swiss, 22 years of age; speaks English, French and German; knows Europe well; good references. Address H. KRAMER, 24 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first class waiter or take care of a sick gentleman; no objection to the country; first class city reference given. Call or address M. J., 14 Grand st.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A GERMAN, WITH OR without his wife; he understands all kinds of housework and can work in a garden; or as porter in a store. Inquire at 412 West 14th st.

WANTED—BY A SOUTHERN BOY, A SITUATION AS waiter, or as valet to a gentleman; willing to make himself generally useful in any capacity; wages no object; more for a home for the summer. Address for three days THOMAS, 50 Sullivan st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SITUATION AS ORDER CLERK AND ASSIST IN pharmaceutical and chemical preparations in a wholesale drug house; best references. Address box 18, St. Charles Hotel, 848 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ENERGETIC AND WELL POSTED STEEL SALESman wanted. Apply in person to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., 324 Water st.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A RESPONSIBLE POSItion in a bank or counting house; he is aged 33, and has a family; he has a good education, and has had considerable experience in active business; he is regarded as an expert in the judgment of money, and is a fair and rapid penman; he will give ample references, particularly as to integrity, to good men and business houses. Address L. W. P., Herald office.

BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, EXAMINED AND CLOSED; accounts investigated and balanced; single entry books changed to double entry; bankrupt, trust and executorial accounts and the winding up of the affairs of public companies and private firms a specialty. Merchants who do not require the entire services of a bookkeeper can have their books posted at stated intervals. Address ACCOUNTANT EXPERT, box 3,387 Post office, New York.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO GERMAN SALESMEN who can come well recommended. Apply to WELDON, 744 3d av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS one year's experience and is willing to learn and make himself useful. Apply at 537 6th av.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A PRESCRIPTION CLERK. Apply to F. FREY, apothecary, Bellevue Hospital, 26th st., East river.

DRUG CLERK OF THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE—good reference and good business qualifications, desires a situation. Address for two days T. B. C., station D, Bible House.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE A GOOD SALESman and thoroughly understand the business; a good man will be given a permanent situation and liberal wages to take charge of a store; must furnish references. Address P. R. W., Herald office.

FURNITURE SALESMAN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; none but first class and competent men need apply at 14 4th av.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—BY JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 164 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE LACE DEPARTMENT. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON.

TRAVELLER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE HAVing trade South and West, among notions, white goods, brushes and fancy goods dealers. Address, for two days, J. A. S., Herald office.

TO IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WATCHES AND jewelry.—Wanted, a situation to travel and sell goods, by a reliable young man, who has an acquaintance through the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, and is familiar with the goods. Address RELIABLE, Herald office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER, TO SELL BRASS AND iron goods, pipe, &c. Address Lock box 375, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN AS COLLECTOR AND salesman for an ale brewery; must be one familiar with the business. Address ALE BREWER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SHOE SALESMAN FOR the shoe department. KEOGH, Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; YOUNG MAN PREFERred. Apply at 140 York st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS PENMEN, WITH good reference. Address H. P. J., box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WINDOW DRESSER and salesman; good reference required. Apply to S. BIERHOFF, 651 6th av.

WANTED—A SMART MAN AS AUCTIONEER; MUST understand his business. Apply, this day, to HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, Auctioneers, 19 Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESman, for the silk department. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMEN, COMMANDing the stationers' trade, to sell the Finger Eraser, just out. Call at 169 Broadway, office C.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A YOUNG man as salesman and who understands bookkeeping. Address, stating age, reference and salary required, A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, WHO UNderstands handling and selling clothing at retail; must be used to hard work and plenty of it. Address E. M. H., station A., Spring st.

WANTED—IN THE RETAIL JEWELRY BUSINESS, as salesman; would prefer a practical or a man of experience in the different branches of the trade. Address JEWELLER, box 214 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION WITH a lumber firm to learn the business; salary not so much an object as employment; no objection to going a short distance from the city. Address D. A. LUMBER, 267 Greenwich st., New York.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SCOTCH FARM HAND WANTED—BY N. MILLARD, 17 Nassau st., New York.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM—Can drive if required; no objection to the country; good city reference. Address B. J. C., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; understands his business; town or country. Address M. N., 160 East 48th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; good city reference. Address R. H., box 210 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man of experience, who can be well recommended. Inquire of his former employer, Mr. BRYANT, 19 Madison lane.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; first class reference from former and last employer. Address P. M., box 149 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; first class reference from former and last employer. Address P. G., box 190 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; can give good references. Address LEWIS RICHARDS, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, L. I.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable city reference. Address J., box 218 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and good plain gardener; competent to take general charge of a small place. Address M. C., box 203 Herald office.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL FARMER (SCOTCH, aged 35 years, over twelve years' experience in America), desires an engagement as superintendent or manager; fully competent; best reference; will engage with or without his family. Address P. L. S., care Wm. H. Russell, 30 Pine st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH TO PROCURE situations for two first class men who thoroughly understand their business as coachman and groom; they have always proved to be strictly honest, sober, industrious, obliging and prompt. Apply at present employer's, 132 West 14th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address J. H., box 112 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable, competent, sober, industrious Protestant married man; family small; first class city references; city or country. Address JOHN, Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a first class single man, who has many years' experience in driving in this city; can give several years of highest city reference. Call on or address P. M., Brewster's carriage depository, 64 5th av.

FARMER WANTED—SINGLE, PROTESTANT, WHO understands farm, garden, horses and carriages. Apply to J. F. TICHENOR, 39 Cortlandt street, rear office.

FARMER WANTED—SINGLE AND STEADY, AMERican or English, to take charge of a small farm in Connecticut; a good home and fair wages. Address C., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetable gardening; best reference. Address HALLY, 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, trustworthy, singleman (Prole tant), to take the entire charge of an extensive place; 14 years' reference. E. K. BLISS, seed store, 41 Park row.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, without any encumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses, graperies, &c.; several years' undoubted reference. Address WILLIAM, box 198 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, as coachman; best city reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Any gentleman or lady who wants an honest, steady, reliable man will do well by addressing T. B., box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman and gardener; good city reference. Address J. T., box 220 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener; good city reference. Address E. Mc., box 209 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH ONE CHILD, a situation as gardener; understands it in all its branches; best city reference. Address H., gardener, box 224 Herald office.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; two horses and carriages; milk cow and keep garden in order; wages $45 per month, with room in stable. Address box 174 Paterson (N. J.) Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse and drive a grocery wagon, with a view to working in the store; must come well recommended. J. YATES & CO., 1,253 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GARdener, by a competent man thoroughly acquainted with both capacities; four year's reference from last employer. Address E. H., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man with two children; is thoroughly acquainted with both capacities; has four years' good referencing from last employer. Address for two days E. H., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging and careful driver; best reference from his last employer. Call or address 35 East 22d st., private stables, for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. Inquire at 158 3d av., in the grocery and provision store.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; best reference from his last employer. Address M. F., box 108 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BAR TENDER WANTED.—A YOUNG man lately from Ireland preferred. Apply to J. NUGENT, corner of Forty-third street, Ninth avenue.

A STRONG, FAITHFUL BOY, OF ABOUT 15 YEARS (American or German), to deliver heavy parcels. Call at 45 Dey st., fourth floor.

A FURNITURE CARMAN—TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses and drive a truck. Only experienced men in the handling of fine furniture and bringing written recommendations need apply to ROUX & CO., 47 East 12th st.

A FEW MORE AGENTS WANTED—AT THE AMERican Literary Bureau, 132 Nassau st., to sell "Men and Mysteries of Wall Street." Good agents cannot fail to make money by the book.

BOY WANTED—AT 76 WALKER ST.

THREE BRIGHT, ACTIVE AMERICAN BOYS WANTed—In a fancy goods house, to learn the business. Address, with reference, FANCY GOODS, Herald office. Salary $150 first year.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this branch of the service, unmarried men, over 21 years of age. This is a fine opportunity for men of good character who desire to enter this branch of the United States naval service. Preference will be given to those who have been honorably discharged from the United States Army or Marine Corps. Further information will be given by the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN A GORDON PRESS. APply to CH. ETHERIDGE, stationer, Franklin st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED PARTY, WITH $100 or $200 in cash, meaning business, may call on Mr. SMITH, office of the National Times, No. 31 John st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO DEliver parcels in Brooklyn; only those who reside in Brooklyn need apply. CAMPION & STUART, 531 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address, who writes a good hand, to make himself generally useful, at a moderate salary. 342 4th av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN MAN, TO DRIVE A CART; must give the best reference for honesty and capability; positively no others need apply. Inquire at 525 West 23d st., before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 22 YEARS OF age, of good address and gentlemanly appearance, who has had some experience in the hat business. Address A. M. C., station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age; also a stout boy to assist in a pawnbroker's office. Address, with references, wages required, &c., PAWN, Herald office.

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT LADS OR young men accustomed to doing up parcels. Apply after 6 P. M., and at no other hour. R. H. MACY, 14th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE, TAKE CARE OF A horse and make himself generally useful in a store. None need apply without good references, in the store 457 8th av., corner 33d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, WITH GOOD REFerence, and who understands handling and packing glass and fancy goods, can find a permanent place by addressing box 1,481 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE FULL charge of a first class poultry yard; good references required. Apply to ELY DEVOE, 363 Broadway, Ninth National Bank.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses, can milk and be generally useful, on a place near New York; wages $15 per month the year round; a German preferred. Apply at HUMPHREY'S, 634 Broadway, from 11 to 1.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE; $1 TO $5 capital required. TUCKER & JAUNCEY, 46 Broadway.

$100 A DAY CAN BE MADE BY WHOLESALE agents in every State, selling Lloyd's new dollar Double Maps of America and Europe. See Business Opportunities in the Herald.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST RATE DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—AT 164 Nassau street, top floor.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND MACHINIST DEsires a situation as foreman or engineer; first class references. Address J. WOLFENDEN, 111 Railroad av., Jersey City.

AN ENGINEER, WHO ALREADY HAS ERECTED different chemical works, wishes to get the erection or management of a chemical works or manure manufactory of extensive scale; first class references at disposition. Nearer information by J. E. WALTER, Wicklow, Ireland.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—MILL AND SMOOTH CUTters. Cut bastard 14 inch and above, and horse rasp cutters. Apply at Black Diamond File Works, 41 and 43 Richmond st., Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED THIS DAY—ONE GOOD at ferrotypes and negatives; free and easy to a good operator and good wages. Apply at 349 Canal st.

TO HATTERS.—A GOSSAMER BODY MAKER AND A finisher wanted. Apply immediately at P. ERNENWEIN'S, 119 Fulton st.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A STYLISH CUSTOM CUTter, to cut coats, vests and pants. None need apply except those who can give the best reference as to ability, &c. Apply to JAMES MITCHELL, 42 Montague st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A GOOD POTTER, TO FORM COLLARS ON drain pipe. STEWART & CO., Manhattan Pottery, 541 West 18th st., near 11th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TOBACCO CUTTER for a factory 50 miles from this city. Call at office of A. C. LAMOTTE, 163 Pearl street, between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ARTIST, FOR RETOUCHing negatives and finishing pictures in ink and water colors. Inquire for WILCOX, at E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.'s, 501 Broadway, from 9 to 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, April 16.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FILLE FRANCAISE QUI DESIRE retourner en Europe. S'adresser entre midi et 2 heures, à 28 Ouest 35me rue.

UNE DEMOISELLE ALLEMANDE, PARLANT TRES bien Francais et Anglais, desire se placer comme gouvernante a la campagne ou demoiselle de compagnie et voyager. S'adresser, par lettre, Mlle. STEINBERGER, Herald office.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE, $1 50 A LOAD, FOR FURNITURE, Pianos and Merchandise of every description; goods dusted frequently and properly covered, and liberal cash advances made when required, by A. M. CRISTALAR, 427 Broadway, corner Howard.

FINE ROOMS IN BUILDING 323 AND 335 FOURTH avenue, for the storage of furniture, &c. Apply on the premises or to GEORGE PLATT & SON, 48 East Fourteenth street.

HARGER'S WAREHOUSES, MOST EXTENSIVE AND complete in the world; separate compartments for furniture, baggage and other properties; always accessible; commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES TREATED SCIENTIFICALly, without mercury; manhood effectually and radically cured; warranted; consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicines. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACT

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 50c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with private table, at Worth House, 203 Fifth avenue, first and second floors.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK.—THE Second Floor of a splendid house to let, with Board, well calculated for families with children, as they have access to the splendid park.

2 LIVINGSTON PLACE, OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park.—To let, with Board, two large Rooms on first floor to several gentlemen or a married couple, without children. Apply immediately; references exchanged.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Large Parlor and Bedroom to rent, elegantly furnished, without board; also single Rooms to gentlemen only.

5TH AVENUE, 251.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also two Rooms for gentlemen; French man cook.

5TH AVENUE.—A PARTY OWNING THEIR OWN house on Fifth avenue, rear the Brevoort House, will, about the 10th of May, be able to offer desirable Rooms, with or without Board, to a select number of desirable occupants; house will be newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Address HOME, Herald office.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 73, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, front; also other desirable Rooms for families or gentlemen, with first class Board.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with Board, in a private family; no moving in May.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street, are very pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board. Terms moderate. Apply at 120 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or separate, with or without Board; private table if desired; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

16 FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A handsomely furnished Parlor Floor, consisting of three very large rooms, with or without private table, on reasonable terms, for the summer or year; references exchanged.

18 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to permanent parties, in the very desirable location.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

19 FIFTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE THE BREvoort House.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, both front and back; terms reasonable.

20 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; one large Room, suitable for two; also small ones; family private; prices reasonable.

20 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE BElow Fifth avenue.—A Suit of Rooms, on second floor, handsomely furnished, to rent from May 1, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private table if desired.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Two very pleasant Rooms (single and double); Table first class; hygienic Board for those that desire; dinner 1 P. M.

24 BLEECKER STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF Broadway.—Large Front Room, on first floor, for gentleman and wife, or for two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

24TH STREET, NO. 18, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. References given and required.

33 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms, bath and gas, at moderate terms.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—MRS. E. LATHAM will occupy this first class boarding house May 1. Applications for Suits and single Rooms can be made at present at 447 West Twenty-third street.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Gentlemen can find elegantly furnished Rooms, in suit or singly at the above address, with not board.

38 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen, without board, second and third floor Rooms, nicely furnished.

40 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable arrangements may be made for families wishing to be settled before May 1; Second and Third Floors entire; also Office for a physician.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

44 WEST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; single or en suite. No moving in May.

44 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A lady has handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table and all appointments first class.

52 CLINTON PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms, on second floor, to let, with Board. Apply immediately.

68 KING STREET.—A HANDSOME, PLEASANT AND comfortable back Parlor to let, with Board, to two, for $7 each; or on third floor for $6 each.

76 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—A large front Room, second floor, Board for two, $25; also two others, large and handsome, same floor, connecting, or the three together; terms liberal; table first class; only ten boarders taken; references.

111 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET CHEAP, Parlor, elegantly furnished, and two Bedrooms to two single gentlemen, without board, in a highly respectable family, where there are home comforts.

116 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms to let, without board; references preferred.

119 CHARLES STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, in a private family, by a widow.

128 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Large Room, on third floor, suitable for two gentlemen, to be let, with Board.

136 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, with Board, handsomely furnished Rooms.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board; one on second and one on third floor.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with good Board, a handsome front Room and bedroom, on second floor; also a single Room, for a gentleman.

164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FOR RENT, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; good location; private family; references.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A FAMILY having just moved have Rooms to let, either furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with Board.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR ST. George's church.—Board.—Two pleasant Rooms to let on parlor floor to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

214 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE, well furnished Room in a quiet, genteel house and location, without Board or with breakfast; terms $5 per week.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway and Seventh avenue cars.—Large and small Rooms, cleanly furnished, with Board, for the summer. References given and required.

250 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PLEAsant unfurnished Room and large pantry to let, with Board, in a small family. References exchanged.

278 FOURTH AVENUE, NEARLY OPPOSITE CALvary church.—A small family have bright, cheerful Rooms for rent; private table if desired; references exchanged; moderate terms.

301 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO FURnished Rooms, with Board, to let, to two or three gentlemen.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SPACIOUS and exceedingly desirable Apartments; the First and Second Floors, elegantly furnished, to let to first class parties, with superior Board or private table; desirable location; also two Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—Rooms, with Board, for one gentleman and wife; also for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

866 BROADWAY, NEAR SEVENTEENTH STREET.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen; newly and well furnished Rooms can be had, without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with Board, in a family of adults. Inquire at 253 West Eleventh street.

A DESIRABLE PARTY WISHING COMFORTS AND freedom of home can find pleasant accommodations in private family, at 151 East Twenty-seventh street; moderate prices; no moving in May.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT Rooms, with Board, in a private family at 165 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house and location first class.

PARLOR FLOOR, WITH BATH, WATER CLOSET, HOT and cold water, to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. At No. 49 Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth ave.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, EN SUITE OR SINgly, at 36 East Twelfth street, a few doors west from Broadway; no moving in May.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED WITH BLACK walnut—Family small and table first class. Apply at 232 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. References.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FROM MAY 1, SPLENDID Suite of second story front Rooms; very desirable apartments for the coming season; finely situated, near Gramercy Park; 25 per cent. reduction from winter prices. Address BUSH, Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SISTER WANT BOARD and Rooms permanently; terms not to exceed $125 per month. Address, with particulars, PROMPT, Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Board in a respectable private family; terms not to exceed $10 per week; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. H. HALL, box 194 Herald office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL Board, wanted by a single gentleman in a respectable family located in a good neighborhood, between Fourth and Sixteenth streets, and University place and Seventh avenue. Address, stating location and terms, with first class references, B. A. L., box 165 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A FAMILY where use of piano and instruction will be given as an equivalent; references exchanged. Address for one week D. E., 55 Jane street.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, by two Jewish gentlemen, from May 1; location west side, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address, with full particulars, M. G., box 5,437 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD ON Lexington avenue, above Fifty-fourth street. Address H. H. D., station F.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment, who has her own piano, a Room and Board, in exchange for lessons and use of instrument. Call or address TEACHER, 51 Bedford street, for one week.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF SIX YOUNG GENTLEmen, who wish to be together, Board and Rooms, in a respectable location, between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets; dinner at 7; references exchanged. Address G., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE, A nicely furnished Room or Suit of Rooms, with use of bath, in a location easy of access, either in New York or Brooklyn; Board for lady only. Satisfactory references given. Address, with terms, N. R. W., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

15 MONROE PLACE, BROOCLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Wall street ferry.—Two handsomely furnished suits of Rooms, with Board, suitable for families.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE SECOND Floor to let, with the best Board, in a private family and stone house, with modern improvements, and delightful location, for the summer, near Second place and ferry. Address R. A. C., Herald office.

HOTELS.

A.—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH FAMIlies, transiently or permanently. Park Avenue Hotel (European plan), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Richly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets, one block from City Hall.—Rooms, with clean Beds, 50c. a day, $2 to $4 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard (European plan).—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings 50c. to 60c. nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street—New house on European plan. Rooms by the day, week or month. All beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., FRONTING ON De Mott Park.—First class summer Board at moderate prices; city and country combined; more convenient and accessible to lower part of city than even Fourteenth street, and conveyances much more comfortable; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets); 23 trains daily; New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twentieth street (table d'hote).—Elegant Rooms, en suite or singly, at moderate prices.
WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY WISHES BOARD NEAR A YOUNG LADIES' school, in a private family, for herself and daughter; location on the Hudson, 50 or 75 miles from the city preferred. Address J. F. P., station F, New York.

A FEW PERSONS WISHING BOARD FOR THE SUMmer months can be accommodated in a private family, three miles north of Newburg, on the bank of the river. Apply on the premises or by mail. Refers to H. Merritt, 53 Third avenue. H. W. MURTFELDT,
box 198 Cedar Ridge, Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH INFANT AND nurse, wish Board in the country, within 60 minutes of the city. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., S. L. C., box 2,955 Post office.

A SPORTS BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENtleman and wife; permanent if agreeable; at a moderate price and near the water; unexceptionable references. Address CLARE, Herald office.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AND GOOD BOARD FOR the summer can be obtained in a private family near Cayuga Lake, 15 hours from New York; fine house and grounds; beautiful scenery; good table; large rooms. Address B., box 4,672 Post office, New York.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE CITY, IN A GENTEEL private family, by a gentleman and wife, daughter seven years old, infant 15 months and nurse; price not over $35 a week. Address, with full particulars, G., box 5,253 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND son, within one hour of New York, on line of New Jersey or New Jersey Central Railroad. Address, with location and terms, J. J. H., box 3,477 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PEEKSKILL, ONE MILE from depot, on high grounds, with fine view of the river and mountains; ample lawns, well shaded; plenty of fruit, &c; a few families can be accommodated with first class Board in a private family; good stabling for horses; private terms and carriages on the place; parties will be met at the depot by addressing JOHN S. BUSH.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT REASONABLE rate, near mountain and river, for two young ladies, mother and three children, over 10 years. Address BRADSHAW, Williamsburg Post office, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PELHAM NECK, A SHORT distance from New Rochelle. Large house, pleasant rooms; bathing, fishing, &c.; good stabling. Call at or address 215 East Tenth street.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE and son (4), within an hour of city; farm house preferred. Address, stating terms and location, PERMANENT, Herald office.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—AT ONE OF THE FINEST residences, 30 minutes out and five from Depot. Apply at 53 West Thirty-third street, or address B. D., Spuyten Duyvil.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, VERY fine, airy Rooms in a genteel house (German family), to single gentlemen or lady and gentleman; splendid view and convenient to landing; references exchanged. Address M. M., Herald office.

STATEN ISLAND.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OF the highest respectability and position, desire to obtain Rooms and Board in a private family; location must be first class, having water view and be easily accessible to one of the best landings; a retired country place preferred; if suited would be permanent. Address N., box 144 Herald office.

SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good Board at a farm house forty miles from city; house finely located, with extensive views; plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk and eggs; terms moderate; no mosquitoes. Address GRISWOLD, North Branch, New Jersey.

WINTER PRICES FOR BOARD.—FARE FOR SIX months, 29c. per day. Favorable arrangements made with parties wishing Board for the season. No locality or hotel in the vicinity of New York presents equal attractions. Furnace new; steam heating, coal gas; 60 minutes from city, 6 from station. Mountain House, South Orange.
HITZELBERGER & PALMER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CROFT HOUSE, IN THE HIGHLANDS, OPPOSITE West Point, Garrison Station, is now open for the inspection of those who desire rooms for the season.
S. D. WRIGHT & BRO.

ELMER'S NEW HOTEL AT CORNWALL, THE CLARK House, will open on or about May 15.
WM. B. ELMER, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—MR. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the city, proposes to open the 1st of June or earlier and remain open late. Families wishing to secure Rooms for the season can make most favorable terms. Application can be made to W. L. FISH, Clifford House, 1,242 Broadway.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE—MADISON, N. J., OFFERS THE convenience and comforts of home to those seeking accommodations for the season. Persons desiring to be called upon in reference to particulars address J. S. MOORE, box 183 Post office, Madison, N. J.

RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL—ON THE PASSAIC river, N. J., will open on the 20th inst. Delightful location, excellent bonting, fishing, bathing and fine drives. Terms moderate for the season or year.
KNAPP & McPHERSON, Proprietors.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort will open April 23. For terms and other information apply to F. LACHMEYER, Grand Hotel, or address DECAMP & COLE, St. Mark's Hotel, New Brighton, Staten Island.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HAVing been repainted and renovated throughout, will open on the 1st of May. Applications for rooms can be made at the hotel, or at D. Sanford's, 49 Liberty street.
J. G. ARMOUR.

FURNITURE.

AT PICKHARDT'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS YOU can buy for $19 off every bill of $100, for cash only; also Parlor Bedsteads, $35 and upward; Bedroom Suits, $50 and up. 167 BLEECKER STREET.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, SATIN BROCATEL, made to order, cost $450, for $175; one do., $160; walnut reps Suit, $65; one do., $60; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $500, for $275; Engravings, Bronzes, Paintings; Chamber Dining Furniture. A sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RICH PARLOR SUIT, IN FRENCH BROCATEL, cost $400, for $180; one, cost $300, for $150; two Suits, in reps, for $75; eight Bedroom Suits, $35 to $200. Call this day at 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED French satin brocatel, cost $450, for $165; one do., $50; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Mirrors, Etageres, chamber and dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &C.—AT REDUCED PRICES; housekeepers supplied and can pay by the week or month, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

C. T. RICHARDSON,
successor to Bendall & Co.
209 and 211 Hudson street, corner Canal.
Furniture, Carpets and Bedding.
Payment in weekly and monthly installments.

FOR SALE—PIER MIRROR, BEST FRENCH PLATE, 72x86 inches; ornamental frame.
JOHN Y. OLOVE, 945 Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

FURNITURE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR TWO fine building Lots, at Flushing; eligibly situated, near depot; fenced and cellar built; price of the two $1,200. Address box 6,764 Post office.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA BED contains spring and hair mattress entirely separate from the sofa; simplest and best in the country. Call and see it. W. S. HUMPHREY'S Furniture Warerooms, 634 Broadway.

$250—$400.—FOR SALE, FURNITURE OF A FAMily declining housekeeping; 2 Bedroom Sets, Refrigerator, Stoves, Lounge, &c.; 4 to 8 Rooms to let. Apply at 138 Sixth avenue, above Tenth street.

$40,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE TO BE SOLD at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE. A rare opportunity for dealers and housekeepers. See Auction column.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—COMMUTATION BOOK NO. 2,705, ON MORRIS and Essex Railroad. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 19 Maiden lane, New York.

LOST.—A REWARD OF $10 AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for a dark leather Pocketbook, with the name of Gould written inside, containing memorandums, letters, &c., no use but to owner. Apply to JAMES PERNTICE, Optician, 163 Broadway.

LOST—BY A POOR MAN, ON FRIDAY FORENOON, below Canal street, $110, which was not his own. The finder will confer an act of charity and be rewarded by calling on or addressing S. GIGLO, 302 Broadway, segar store.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, FROM STABLE 94 EAST Thirty-first street, a large Newfoundland Dog, black, with collar marked "Fido." PAULINE VON HOFFMANN.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT; ANSWERS TO name of Jennie; has a few white hairs on breast, and had on a leather collar, surrounded with steel buttons. Any one leaving her with Mrs. CURTIS, 120 Sullivan street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—WHITE POODLE DOG, APRIL 14; HEAD, FORE paws and back sheared; had collar, with padlock; named Prince. Suitable reward given by Mrs. SMITH, 11 Carroll place.

LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES; ONE DRAWN BY C. Farley, dated March 2, for $141 85, due July 5, 1870; one drawn by George Theiss, dated April 2, for $146 23, due August 5, 1870. All parties are cautioned not to negotiate for the same, as they are worthless to any one but the undersigned. BERINGER & SIMON, 295 Pearl street.
New York, April 15, 1870.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 14TH INST., A POCKETbook, containing money and papers. A liberal reward given by applying at 226 West Nineteenth street.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 7, from the house of Wm. Randell, West Flushing, Long Island, a Note for $44.60, payable to Mrs. Mary J. Marshall, but not endorsed. All persons are forbid negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Bleecker and Twentieth streets, a black thread lace Veil. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at 82 West Nineteenth street.

$5 REWARD—FOR TAN SCOTCH TERRIER LOST from No. 5 East Twenty-eighth street. Owner's name on collar, "H. R. Stevens." The finder will receive the above reward by returning it.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 15TH OF APRIL, ON the Bowery, near Fourth avenue, a large Newfoundland Dog, black, with white breast; had on a collar, bearing the initials of H. D., 514 Water street. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning him to 514 Water street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, between Stuyvesant square and Twenty-fifth street (through Fifteenth street and Fourth avenue), a lady's Fur Collar. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to 57 East Twenty-fifth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY, APRIL 7, from Adams Express Company's office, a Scotch Terrier, with long ears, having on his neck a leather collar, with tag, addressed to Commodore Steedman, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston. On surrender of dog the above reward will be paid by W. L. CRANE, 59 Broadway.

REWARD OF $300 CASH WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of the Goods taken from the military store 158 Bowery on the night of April 14. No questions asked. Address box 154 Herald office.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
Plain and Ornamental
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work for buildings, counting house and warerooms.
Nos. 139 to 143 Centre street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 155 Bowery—Private instruction day and evening in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Music, Mathematics, and English branches. Ladies' department.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 352 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Healthy location; home comforts; terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ESTABLISHED IN 1851, in a beautiful healthy valley in the centre of Westchester county. Terms very moderate. For circulars address Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Annouk, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marble, from $15 to $1,000; rich patterns black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,259 Broadway. Branch warerooms, 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 565 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—OPENING of new show rooms, with finest assortment of Mantels in this city; prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY 52 FIRST AVENUE, now at their factory, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Tiles, Wainscoting, Table and Plumber Slabs; latest designs in great variety; cheapest in this city.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT NEW PIANOS (fully warranted) at prices to suit everybody. DECKER & BROTHER, 91 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway. Remember name and locality.

A BARUTIGAM'S PIANOS ARE PRONOUNCED THE best by all that use them; prices very moderate; second hand pianos cheaper than elsewhere. Pianos to let. A. BRAUTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, ONLY $20: A SEVEN octave rosewood Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, &c.; a great bargain for cash.
J. RIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A CHICKERING $700 PIANO FOR $200.
A plain 7 octave, carved legs, overstrung, for $220.
Second hand, for $75, $100 and $150, or for rent.
A rosewood 6 octave Melodeon for $55.
A second hand, in good order, for $25 and $45.
Prince & Co.'s new style Organs, 6 stops, for $125.
Prices reduced. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A BRILLIANT TONED, 4 ROUND CORNERED, 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, the property of private family declining housekeeping; in use eight months; has all modern improvements; original cost $700, for $275; rich Stool and Cover; maker's warranty for five years; box for shipment. Call this day at 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. N. B.—Cut this out.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, made order, celebrated city maker; fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chandeliers, Etageres; Chamber Dining Furniture a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FAMILY, LEAVING THE CITY, WILL SACRIFICE for cash a magnificent Pianoforte, carved rosewood, seven octave, overstrung, celebrated maker, guaranteed five years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

J. N. PATTISON & CO.,
48 and 50 East Twenty-third street, under Association Hall,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
which for
DURABILITY, PURITY, RICHNESS AND MELODY OF TONE AND RARE PERFECTION OF TOUCH, ARE UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD.
The professional reputation of Mr. J. N. Pattison as a Concert Pianist is widely known. The most celebrated makers of pianos have constantly quoted his opinion as a guarantee of the excellence of their instruments.
Mr. J. N. Pattison has concentrated his knowledge and experience upon the manufacture of the pianos he now offers to the public, and pledges his reputation upon their unsurpassed durability, their purity, depth and brilliancy of tone and perfection of action and touch which have never been achieved in any pianos before.
J. N. Pattison & Co. invite the public and the profession to inspect those instruments, which they can offer at a price which will defy competition.
J. N. PATTISON & CO.,
48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.
Pianos to rent and for sale by instalments.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S warerooms, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOFORTE MEN.—I WANT TO PURCHASE A FEW new or second hand Pianos at a bargain; also want piano seasoned Stock, Tools, &c., suitable to commence manufacturing in a small way. Who wants to sell at low figures? Address WESTERN DEALER, Herald office.

ROSEWOOD PIANO, HAVING FOUR ROUND CORners, carved legs, &c., only $100; magnificent seven octave, having overstrung bass, all modern improvements; great bargain. JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MISH'S, 187 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF CLOTHING to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK 466 Pearl street near Chatham.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

A.—$100,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON WHO CAN equal the great independent medical and business clairvoyant, Madame CLIFTON. All diseases cured in their worst form. She can allay trouble, no matter how serious. If you are sick or in trouble call on her before going elsewhere. Office 176 Bleecker street, fourth door from Sullivan.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST NIGHT AND LAST APPEARANCE
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this (SATURDAY) evening
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MACBETH MATINEE AT 1 THIS DAY.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
COMEDY SEASON.
Engagement
of
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
Commencing MONDAY NEXT, April 18, 1870,
when he will perform
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in the comedy, in three acts (altered by Stirling Coyne from his play of Everybody's Friend"), entitled
A WIDOW HUNT,
and
TOODLES,
TOODLES,
in an entirely new version—never acted in New York—of the comic drama of that name—both of which plays will be produced with special attention to detail.
Box Sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER
WONDERFUL SUCCESS. WONDERFUL SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT AND UNQUESTIONED TRIUMPH
of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
and
GENEROUS APPRECIATION
of their
TALENT, GENIUS AND BEAUTY
by the
NEW YORK PUBLIC.
SATURDAY, APRIL 16, TWO PERFORMANCES,
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
will be presented the Spectacular Burlesque, in ten scenes and two acts, entitled
PIPPIN,
KING OF THE GOLD MINES.
PRINCE PIPPIN.....MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
KING ODDSANDENZ.....MR. W. B. CAHILL
PRINCE DOLDINS.....MISS LINA EDWIN
——, alias Thingummy, alias What's his-Name,
MR. HARRY JACKSON
DAME FLOURIMUGSEN.....MR. HARRY BECKETT
PRINCESS OPALINA.....MISS PAULINE MARKHAM
LILE-IKEN.....MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY
GRANDMOTHER.....MR. JOHN DUNN
The piece produced with
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN.
Musical Director.....MR. M. CONNOLLY
Box sheet open six days in advance.

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

PIPPIN AT NIBLO'S.
The new nursery rhymes and the quartet of Hard Times receive from six to eight encores nightly. They will be sung at the matinee to-morrow (Saturday) at Niblo's.

PIPPIN.

PIPPIN AT NIBLO'S.
Full of fun. Gorgeous costumes. Beautiful scenery. If you wish to enjoy two hours' laughter see this charming burlesque at Niblo's. Matinee to-morrow at 2.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

PIPPIN AT NIBLO'S.
Houses crowded to overflowing by the fashion and beauty of the city. Pippin matinee on Saturday at 2.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Engagement for a limited number of nights with the great
PROFESSOR SYLVESTER,
"THE WONDER OF THE WORLD,"
from the Royal European theatres, who will appear in his SUPERNATURAL ILLUSIONS,
assisted by his beautiful Sprite,
Miss ANGELIQUE SCHOTT.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS in their "SOIREE D'ETHIOPE."
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2½ O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT.
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music. 14th street.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
OVER 1561H NIGHT OF SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BOTHER ME: SHOO, FLY.
Genuine bit of Mr. G. W. H. Griffin's burlesque of

HAMLET.	LIVE INGIN.	SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET.	LIVE INGIN.	SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET.	LIVE INGIN.	SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET.	LIVE INGIN.	SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET.	LIVE INGIN.	SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET.	LIVE INGIN.	SHOO, FLY.

Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed, G. W. H. Griffin, Little Mac.
DANIEL IN THE BRYANT'S DEN.
DAN BRYANT. SHOO FLY. DAN BRYANT.

STEINWAY HALL.
EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
FIRST GRAND POPULAR CONCERT,
on which occasion the following eminent artists will lend their aid:—
Madame MANZOCCHI,
Prima Donna Soprano, her first appearance in America.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS,
the young American Tenor.
Herr HERMANNS,
the Great German Basso.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
the two great Representative Pianists of America.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN,
the celebrated Organist.
Mr. S. B. WHITELE

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE IN TWELFTH street, between Second and Third avenues, 25x80; lot 103; modern improvements; in fine order; cheap and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

AT 111 BROADWAY—EAST SIDE HOUSES OR LOTS for sale; send for permits; examine property; compare prices; submit offers; call or enclose stamp for circular. STANLEY DAY.

A FIRST CLASS HIGH STOOP FOUR STORY BEAUtifully and elegantly finished medium sized Dwelling, on Park avenue, at an exceedingly low figure; bargain V. R. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CHEAP—FOR SALE, NO. 769 LEXINGTON AVENUE, three story high stoop brown stone, 20x70x75; well built and finished; only $24,000; very easy terms. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner of Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, marble hall, 165 East Seventy-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues; or will let to a good tenant. Apply to owner, WM. H. REAGAN, No. 5 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 363 LEXINGTON avenue; house in perfect order; newly painted; built by the owner; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVEN THREE STORY STONE FRONT Houses, on Fifty-fifth street, Nos. 364, 8 6, 312 to 336, at a great bargain; built by day work. WM. BEDELL, 308 West Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST RIVER, FOOT OF EIGHTY-third street, House and five Lots, city and country home; fine neighborhood; price $21,000. Apply to MURPHY & TOLER, 66 Exchange place, or to K. F. PAGE, Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, House No. 531 East Thirty third street, suitable for grocery or boarding house.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the splendid four story brown stone 201 Second avenue, near Twelfth street, and the three story do, 233 West Fifty-Second street, near Broadway, both newly painted, frescoed and put in best condition. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a handsome first class brown stone House, 20x48 $160.5, very cheap and on easy terms; location good; possession immediately. Apply at 31 East Fifty-seventh street. C. FARFIT.

IN SECOND AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET, a first class four story high stoop brown stone House; $3,9?8x112; sold low if promptly. SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

THAT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELLING AND Lot 117 East Fifty-fourth street, rented for $2,000, will be sold at auction, April 19, 1.30, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$3,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, FOR a splendid three story brown stone House, with all improvements; parlors and halls painted and frescoed; East Fifteenth street; first class location. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

$7,500 EACH.—TWO OF THE ELEGANT THREE story Cottages, Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; also one adjoining, 18 feet front, 10 rooms, painted throughout, stairs and front basement panelled in walnut; all done by day's work; $6,500. The above three houses have all improvements. Lots half block. Owner on premises No. 235.

$12,300 FOR FINE STORE AND TENEMENT Property, 1461 Third avenue, 105th and 106th streets; but little cash requires; good business stand; neighborhood building up fast. Inquire on premises.

West Side.

A BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET; handsomely finished in black walnut, marble hall; built by days' work. Apply to owner on premises, 68 Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 221 West Fifty-second street. Inquire on premises.

A VERY FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 226 Forty-seventh street, half block from Broadway cars, $12,500; excellent order; all modern improvements. This house is very cheap and must be sold at a sacrifice. See house and apply to Owner, 159 West Forty-sixth street, before 12 and evenings.

AT A SACRIFICE—VERY FINE, HANDSOME, GOOD sized, well located 3 story high stoop House, 289 Fifty-third street, near Broadway and Eighth avenue cars; frescoed; all improvements; $15,500, worth $18,000, but must positively be sold at once; possession. Apply to WILLIAM MILLER, in grocery, corner Fifty-third street and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—SEVEN THREE STORY STONE FRONT Houses on Fifty-fifth street, Nos. 324, 326, 328 to 336, at a great bargain; built by day's work. WM. BEDELL, 308 West Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE STORY and basement House; 9 rooms; well finished; marble mantels; no reasonable offer refused. OWNER, 115 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE LOW—NO. 32 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET; Columbia College lease; four story, high stoop; 20x50x100. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, ON FIFTH AVEnue, opposite the Central Park; four story high stoop brown stone; replete with every convenience. GEORGE S. HANFORD, 82 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON avenue and Forty-third street and four adjoining, 20x60; lot 95; four story and basement; finished in the most elegant manner and fitted up on a new plan, and will be sold cheap. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—MODERN THREE STORY BROWN stone front House, No. 251 West Thirty-seventh street; 18x54x100. Apply at No. 66 Warren street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop marble front House, partly furnished, 30 West Thirty-fifth street, in complete order and has all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to GEO. CARDWELL, owner, at 8 Cortlandt st., No. 2 Vesey street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WHOLE OR PART BRICK Factory, with steam power, 75x100, 624 West Forty-seventh street. Inquire at 55 Forty street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, House 501 West Thirty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, suitable for grocery or boarding house. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MANUFACTORY IN Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 25x100, six stories and basement; substantial, with good light; suitable for heavy business; formerly used for manufacturing safes, now for carriages. Also a House and Lot adjoining. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

MADISON AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, finished in hard wood throughout; best location on the avenue; on very easy terms; or might take lots or small house in part payment. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

WATER STREET, NEAR JACKSON.—MUST BE SOLD, a full Lot, with improvements. Apply at once to MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

40 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.—FOR SALE, FOUR story brown stone front, extra deep, constructed in the most approved manner; inspection requested; full lot. Apply on premises.

$1,000 DOWN, $7,000 ON TIME, WILL PURchase the handsome two story high stoop brick House, in 126th street, third brick house east of Seventh avenue, north side.

Miscellaneous.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN NEW YORK AND within 20 miles, Houses, Building Land and Stores; immediate sales necessary. Full particulars on application to CHAS. G. PHILIPS & CO., Real Estate Agents, 68 Reade street, New York.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY, CONSISTING of ten Stores and Dwellings, well rented. WM. BERRIAN, 1,530 Broadway, near Forty-eighth st.

FULL-SIZE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSES for sale by MARTIN KLENEN 111 Broadway, room F.

Basement floor.	
Madison avenue (corner), 4 story	31x58, 8x18
Madison avenue, 4 story	25x80x100
Fifth avenue, 4 story	34x80x119
Fifth avenue (with stable), 4 story	37x80x130
Fifty-fourth street, 3 story	25x80x100
Fifty-sixth street, 4 story	25x80x100
Fifty-seventh street, 4 story	25x80x100

$3,000 CASH ONLY REQUIRED—TO PURCHASE a beautiful four story brown stone Residence and Lot, below the Park; rented for $2,800. Address CASH, Box 580 Post office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTH-west corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, some of those elegant four story high stoop brown stone front French roof Houses, 21, 22 and 23x48 feet; lots 90, 110 and 200 feet. These houses have been built by day's work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and staircasings of the most elegant design; black walnut and French plate glass; dining room and parlor wainscoted in black walnut, independent laundry, two bathrooms, three water closets, eight washbasins, butler pantry, 18 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot air furnaces; fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene avenue cars from Fulton ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance; price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash, must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 491 STATE STREET, Brooklyn; house 20x44; lot 100, modern improvements. Half cash. Inquire on premises or at 125 West Twentieth street, New York.

AHEAD AGAIN.—ONLY $7,500 FOR AN ELEGANT two story and a half, basement and subcellar House, all improvements, on the hill, two blocks from Washington Park. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 64 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, finished in the best manner, containing 10 rooms and extension, including bathroom; hot and cold water to top of house; range, Baltimore heater; good sub-cellar and splendid yard, with choice grapevines; neighborhood first class; price $6,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LODGING, DINING AND LIquor Saloon. Call at No. 5 Grand street, Williamsburg, close by two ferries.

FOR SALE—AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN PREVIOUS prices, by DANIELS & ROOT, to close their copartnership, a number of Dwellings and Stores, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $12,000, from $250 to $2,000 cash, balance to suit purchasers. Also Lots on easy terms. Apply to KIMBALL & KLAIR, successors to Daniels & Root, corner Fifth avenue and Ninth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SIX TWO STORY FRAME HOUSES IN Brooklyn, together or singly; terms easy; price $3,000 each. Inquire of owner, 316 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH basement Philadelphia brick House, 113 Keap street, near Bedford avenue; the Prospect Park avenue, 22x48x108, perfect order, ten minutes from ferry to Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferry to Grand street. Inquire at H. B. SCHOLES' foundry, foot of Rodney street and Kent avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT ON LAfayette avenue, second door from Reid avenue; two story and extra frame. Inquire of R. D. ALLEN, Broadway and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, or owner, JOHN J. KENNEDY, Brooks Brothers, corner Catherine and Cherry streets, New York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished first class brown stone House, on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Address DAVENPORT & REEVE, No. 4 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL NEW BROWN stone House in West Fifty-first street; Furniture entirely new and of the best quality; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Address for three days WALKER, 1,158 Broadway.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEMENT 60 Bergen street, South Brooklyn; 14 rooms; 15 minutes walk from South ferry and two from horse cars to other ferries. M. D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East Ninth street, New York.

TWO LOTS—ONE ON FIFTY-THIRD STREET AND the other in the rear on Fifty-second street; size of the plot 25x200; distant 95 feet west of Madison avenue; very desirable for private gentleman wishing a connecting lot for stable and garden; terms to suit; price low. Address J. A. W., station A.

$5,500.—A GREAT BARGAIN—FOUR STORY Brick House, 26x48x100, 23 rooms; easy terms. Apply at No. 320 Myrtle avenue. B. ULLMEYER.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—A NICE THREE story House, with full Lot, very cheap; a good chance for a grocery or liquor store, or any other business, on account of failure being there; strongly built, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, 35 Grand street, second floor, three doors from First street, Hoboken, N. J.

To Let or Lease.

LARGE CORNER—75X85, ONE BLOCK FROM JERSEY City ferry; fair buildings; lease. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A SHREWSBERY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE.—Situated opposite the Highlands, near Rumsone station; four acres of ground, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, asparagus, berries, &c.; dwelling has twelve rooms, completely furnished; barn, carriage, boat and ice houses; all in good order. Address W. T. DEVOE, room 425 Metropolitan Hotel.

AT 111 BROADWAY, COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished. Call for descriptive list. Send for permits; compare rates; submit offers; enclose stamp for circular. STANLEY DAY.

AT FAIRMOUNT, NEAR TREMONT DEPOT—A NEW Cottage, eight rooms, $35; also one of six rooms, $250; good gardens. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

AT NEW ROCHELLE—FOR SALE, 10 LOTS, THREE steps from railroad depot. For information inquire at L. BLAIR'S Confectionery, 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

ASTORIA, L. I.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SUMmer or year. House on Wardell street, near East river; 13 rooms; plenty fruit, garden. Apply to JAMES V. H. LAWRENCE, on premises.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—BRICK Villa, at low rent, on lease to a good party; gas and all modern conveniences. This place presents great attractions in its beautiful views and close proximity to the city, while enjoying every privacy and retirement afforded by a country life; 25 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 261½ Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, FOR YACHT CLUB, SUMMER hotel or private residence, a beautiful Residence, in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, 23 miles from New York, situated directly on the Sound, opposite Sands Point Light; absolutely healthy and free from mosquitoes. The land, about 50 acres, under good cultivation, with abundance of fruit, and capable of being divided to make four good places, but perfect as a whole. The buildings are complete and desirable for any purpose. It is very desirable for a yacht club or hotel, having an abundant and safe harbor, easy of access with good sea bathing. Inquire of T. S. SELPHERD, 206 Broadway.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Turner's station, on Erie Railway; five minutes' walk from depot, splendid view of surrounding country; over two acres land; house in A1 order; splendid cellar under whole house, kitchen, dining room and double parlors on first floor; elegant water, with cistern, in kitchen; six rooms on second floor; outbuildings, with barn 24 or 32 feet, with cistern in basement, choice fruit, &c. Inquire of ALFRED COOPER, Turner's, N. Y., or NELSON SEGUR, 159 Duane street, New York. Price $6,500.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE, A NEW FRENCH ROOF Cottage, nine rooms, heater, gas, river view, good neighborhood, &c., only $6,000 cash $2,000. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS—TO LET, FURNISHED, TWO FRENCH roof Cottages, for season or year; gas, heater, river view, near depot; good neighborhood, low rent. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS—TO LET, FURNISHED, A LARGE House, with modern improvements; shade, garden, fruit, carriage house, river view, &c.; season or year. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE—NEW ROCHELLE.—2½ acres; House, 16 rooms, gas, heaters; fruit plenty, ornamental trees; for sale, trade or rent for available city property. Apply to ALVAN A. HIGGINS, 27 Barclay street, or I. P. ROBINSON, New Rochelle.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED House, in perfect order, with garden and stable attached; the situation is the finest in Astoria, commanding view of East river and but eight minutes' walk from ferry. Apply to J. T. LEAVITT, 116 and 120 Church street.

AT FLUSHING—CAPITAL RESIDENCE, COMPLETE IN all requirements; ten rooms, furnace, bathroom; very little money required; uncommon bargain. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

AT FLUSHING—FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE, UNSURpassed out of New York in completeness, no expense spared; bathrooms, furnace, gas, one carriage house, three acres splendidly embellished; will exchange for city house; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

AT GREENWICH.—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR sale, fine order; carriage house, &c., fruit, shade; water front. Several other shore front Properties. J. W. ATWATER, Cosson Bridge station, Connecticut.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON—A NICELY furnished House, carriage house, fine grounds, &c., for sale at a bargain or to let. Particulars at 379 Pearl street.

AT FORDHAM.—TO LET, ONE MILE FROM DEPOT, House containing 14 rooms; carriage house, stable, five acres of land, &c. J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

A SPLENDID NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or not, at Newtown, L. I.; 15 minutes from ferry, near depot; garden, stable, &c. Apply to Mr. HAZARD, 305 East Fourteenth street.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS from May 1, furnished or unfurnished, a pleasantly situated House, 13 rooms; 8 lots, abundance of fruit, brick carriage house and stable; five minutes' walk from boat landing and two minutes from horse cars. Apply to Postmaster, Astoria.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE COUNTRY PROPERties for sale, to let or exchange—Farms and Villa Residences. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A NICE COTTAGE (NINE ROOMS) TO LET—AT Cranford, N. J., 50 minutes by Central Rail road of New Jersey from New York; rent moderate; proprietor, wife and two children wish to board in the house and will furnish their own rooms. Inquire at the Cranford store.

BUY A HOME AT ELIZABETH, N. J., NEAR ELIZAbethport depot; occupy it while paying for it; houses new and ready for occupancy. Also Building Lots on very easy terms. Send for pamphlet (free) giving description and terms of payment; read it and judge for yourself. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

CORNWALL, MAMARONECK, NEWBURG, NEW Brighton, Passaic, Jamaica, Nyack, Morrisania and New Hamburg Property for sale or to let. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—IN NEW JERSEY, 20 miles from New York by railroad; good house, stables, two acres of ground, with fruit, &c.; has excellent water; healthy location. No agents need apply. Address W. N. E., Box 230 Herald office.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y., NEAR depot, for sale or exchange for city property, or to let; 150x125x150; 115 rooms. Apply to J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

COTTAGES TO RENT—AT HIGHBRIDGEVILLE, NEAR McDonald's Dam Bridge, one unfurnished, 10 rooms, stable, and garden, plenty of fruit; the other has 11 rooms, neatly and newly furnished, nice garden, stable and ice house; rent $350 per annum for latter, $300 for the first. Both ready for tenants. A. KEMP, 109 Murray street and Coleman House.

COME OUT AND DWELL AMONG US.—WE HAVE IN Paterson suburban Property, splendid scenery, healthy location, with everything to make comfortable and pleasant homes. Some nice Houses just erected and for sale. Come out and "try out the land" before purchasing elsewhere. I will be pleased to advise, or show desirable points. No charge. Apply to A. DERROM, corner of Market and Paterson streets, Paterson, N. J. Building is cheap in Paterson.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—MAGnificent Country Seats, Farms, Cottages, Lots, &c., for sale at great Bargains; many houses to let. Full description with KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—FOUR ELEGANT FRENCH AND Swiss Villas, each 12 spacious rooms; every comfort; stable, 1 acre ground; splendid views, choice neighborhood and easy terms. C. D. KELLOGG & D. W. SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade ave., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT DUTCH KILLS, LONG ISLAND, A two story House, with five lots, pleasantly located; a well of good water near the door; plenty of shade and fruit trees; ten minutes from Thirty-fourth street ferry by the Astoria and Hunter's Point horse cars, which pass the door. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. PAYNTAR, Dutch Kills.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ONE HOUR from city, large double House, one acre, stable, shade, near salt water, bathing, fishing, fine neighborhood, only $6,500; partially furnished, $7,000; terms easy; great bargain. EXECUTOR, 45 White street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HALF MORTgage—Westchester county—Country Residence at Riverdale; water, gas, &c.; three acres Land. House and three Lots at Yonkers. House and two Lots, ten Lots, twenty-two Lots, at Fordham. House and eight Lots at Tremont, Queens county, L. I.—Three Plots (four lots each) at Woodside; House and sixty-five Lots (adjacent to A. T. Stewart's late purchase) at Hillsdale. For particulars apply to R. J. WADDELL, 165 William street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, 14 LOTS, 25X150, FOR $600 each, one block from the sea; also a Cottage to rent or sell cheap; would exchange for improved property. Address box 30 Paterson (N. J.) Post office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, CONTAINING 14 rooms, fitted up with all the modern conveniences of hot and cold water, hot air, speaking tubes and gas pipes, marble mantels, &c.; situated on the highest ground of the suburbs of Newark, N. J.; commanding a view of twenty miles in extent; horse cars pass the door; size of lot 129½ feet by 274 feet; fruit and shade trees; price $18,000; terms easy. Apply to S. E. FORMAN, 378 Broadway, corner of White street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—a Place, with house, barn and outbuildings and six acres of good land, well adapted for building lots, within ten minutes' walk to New Haven or Harlem depot, in Mount Vernon. For particulars inquire on the premises, of THOMAS OAKLEY, or at JACOB MENDELS, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, New Haven depot, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—AT WEST MORRISANIA, A FIRST CLASS three story Mansard roof House, beautifully located and containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; easy access by steam and horse cars and but 25 minutes from Twenty-sixth street depot. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, ELEGANT RESIdence, all modern improvements, five minutes from ferry, carriage house, &c.; $9,000. Surroundings the best. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON, DESIRABLE Cottage, eight rooms, corner lot, carriage house, fruit, flowers; cosey place; surroundings good; eight minutes from ferry; walks flagged; $4,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT Hyde Park, on the Hudson; houses, barns, &c.; everything complete. J. DEGROFF, 22 South William street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, LOT 250 FEET FRONT, 124 feet deep, at Irvington, N. J.; two lines horse cars every 15 minutes to Newark pass within few feet of premises; price $4,000; one-half cash, balance two years. Apply to BRADFIELD, ROSS & CROSS, Advertiser Building, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKland county, N. Y., on line of Northern Railroad of New Jersey, House and seven acres of land; house is in complete order, plenty fruit and fine barn on the premises; only five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HERRICK & WAKEMAN, 26 Water street.

FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS; GARDENers' house, excellent barn and outhouses; garden laid out; abundance of choice fruit, good water and splendid view; one hour from the city, on Staten Island; for sale at a sacrifice. Address OWNER, box 2,030 Post office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STORE; HOUSE CONTAINing six rooms. Opposite depot in Westfield; 20 miles from New York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad; price $4,500. Address FANCY STORE, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BAY SHORE, L. I., A FINE TWO story and attic frame House, with barn, &c.; 10 acres tillable land; in complete order and convenient to depot; price $7,500. Apply to ROBT. F. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AND Farm of 60 acres, situated in the beautiful village of Monticello; very desirable as summer residence or for a gentleman who wishes to educate his children in the country; perfectly healthy; pure air; good water; fine view; no nuisances; schools, churches and an academy. Elevation 1,500 feet above tide water. Good house and outbuildings. A charming place, offered at a low figure. Direct communication by two different railroads. Would exchange for well located city property. FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A short distance from the sea, containing six rooms; recently built. Address or inquire of RICHARD WATHAN, 839 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HEALTHY LOCALITY, BY order of executor of Captain Aug. De Forster, deceased, New Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine large House, with all modern conveniences; barn, &c.; handsome grounds; two or more acres of land; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM GRIST MILL AND ONE acre of land, at Rockville Centre, 17 miles on the Long Island Southside Railroad; near depot. Can be adapted to other manufacturing. Inquire of HENRY RANDALL, No. 8 Willoughby Buildings, Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CASTLETON, STATEN Island, a Dwelling, with four Lots of ground, pleasantly situated, on Bodine street, near Tompkins avenue. Inquire of H. K. HATFIELD, Bull's Head Bank, New York, or GEO. C. LEVER, Columbia street, Castleton.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the Country Residence of the late Minturn Post, at Clifton, S. I. The house has been recently repaired and painted and is partially furnished. The grounds are in complete order. Rent low. Inquire of J. R. HITCHCOCK, 405 Broadway, or of R. G. MITCHELL & CO., 158 Pearl street, corner of Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYtown, on the Hudson, two story and basement Cottage, in perfect order; 10 rooms; water in the kitchen; beautifully located near depot; fine garden; plenty of fruit, price $7,000, rent low. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., situated on Cedar street, near the Park, and a few minutes from either of the railroad depots, three story brick, 10 rooms; gas and water; a very desirable residence; if not sold by May 1 will be rented furnished. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AN ELEGANT STONE Mansion and 6 Grounds, one half mile water front on Bowery Bay and the Sound, 7 miles from City Hall. House large; all improvements, first class order; 20 acres of fine garden land, with all varieties of fruits and vegetables in great abundance, everything requisite for a gentleman's estate. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Metuchen, N. J., a delightful Country Home, consisting of dwelling house of 11 rooms, barns, carriage house and other outbuildings, with five or more acres of land, thoroughly tile drained and in fine working order; situation on a gentle elevation overlooking the village, 12 minutes' walk from depot; fine southern exposure; perfectly sheltered on the north and west; easy access to church, schools and stores; a fine lawn and garden, choice variety of ornamental shrubbery and evergreens; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Apply to owner, Metuchen depot, or at Nos. 8 and 10 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence at Rutherford Park, N. J., two story house, 10 large rooms, barn, &c.; 1½ acre ground, variety of fruit; five minutes from Erie depot; rent $600. Inquire of GEO. M. HUGHES, Station Agent.

GOLD AT PAR—FOR SALE, AT ROSELLE, N. J., A new French roof House; 14 rooms; modern improvements; five minutes' walk from depot; at a sacrifice; easy terms. S. E. NICHOLS, 85 Leonard street.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NINE rooms, gas, &c.; location unexceptionable; fruit and shade trees. Harrison street, seventh house south of railroad, Brick Church station, Orange.

RESIDENCES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, YONKERS, New Rochelle, Rye, Sneyford's Point and White Plains to let or for sale. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY terms, within 45 minutes of New York City Hall; 28 trains daily; a large House and 7½ City Lots, with fine stable and carriage house; beautifully situated in a new and thriving village; two depots within two minutes walk; price $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance five years on mortgage, or can pay $1,000 per year rent to apply on purchase. B. W. HITCHCOCK, Music Publisher, 24 Beekman street.

STRAWBERRY FARMS HOTEL TO RENT—WITH some Furniture; also a Cottage, $150; Suit of Rooms, $75. Address J. WARREN, Red Bank, N. J., or inquire of LAW & BOYD, 68 East Broadway, New York.

TO LET—AT MINEOLA, L. I., A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 11 rooms; attached is a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees and vines; rent $50 per month. Apply at the Mineola Post office.

TO LET—AT CROTON, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A fine large House, well furnished; water throughout and all conveniences; has fine river view, large barn, ice house, filled, shade and fruit trees. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, A LARGE HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements and conveniences, elegantly furnished; large greenhouse attached; fine barn and stable, lawn and shade trees. Also a Swiss Cottage, furnished. Also a French Cottage, unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—ON THE LINE OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD, 35 minutes from the city and ten from depot, a new two story and basement House; good location; fine garden; rent only $400. For particulars apply at 285 Broadway, basement store.

TO LET—ON MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church station, for six months or a year, new House, newly furnished; modern improvements. See B. BARR, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

TO LET—ON BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J., A three story brick Building, with first class store, newly finished, with plate glass windows; has 12 rooms in upper part, with all modern improvements; is the best business location in the city; possession given immediately. Inquire of or address THOMAS SMITH, No. 8 Commerce street, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, THREE minutes from station Morris and Essex Railroad, a House containing ten rooms, good cellar, furnace, water, bath room and all modern improvements; lot 75x150; rent $700. Inquire on premises, corner of Main and Mitchell streets, or of BOGERT & WHITE, 12 Broad street, New York.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A DOUBLE TWO STORY House; a good location for city boarders; a fine view of the river. Inquire at 15 and 18 Jay street.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, DWELLING, 11 rooms, recently put in good order; fine location and healthy, near the landing; possession immediately; rent $600. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 109 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, DWELLing, 11 rooms, stable, carriage house, 11 acres of land, garden, all in fine order; recently repaired and painted; near the landing; one mile from depot of railroad, rent $600. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 109 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HOUSE, FIT FOR ANY kind of business, in Tremont, Westchester county. Apply on the premises, at the depot. Good for a lager beer saloon. Mrs. SMITH.

TO LET—THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST DESIRABLE little Home in Westchester county, three minutes' walk from depot and 45 minutes from city, by either Harlem or New Haven Railroad; rent $350 per annum. For further particulars inquire of A. ESCHBACK, American Club, Fourth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street.

TO LET—FOR $500, A COTTAGE, AT PIERMONT, N. Y., on the table land overlooking Hudson river; 10 rooms, garden, &c.; five minutes' walk to depot; also large Dwelling, 12 rooms, nine acres, 12 minutes' walk to depot; rent $550. Apply to MASURY & WHITON, 111 Fulton street, New York.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, A FURNISHED House, containing eight rooms, basement and kitchen; five minutes' walk from either the first or second landing, from 1st of May until the 1st of October, at $100 per month. For further particulars inquire of PH. MICHEL, 215 Fulton street, up stairs.

TO LET—AT FORT LEE, N. J., A HOUSE (12 ROOMS), within 3 minutes of boat; rent cheap. Inquire of Captain LEARY, steamer Fort Lee, foot of Spring street, N. Y.

TO LET—AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A HOUSE and two acres of Ground, on the river, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. MERRITT, 58 Third avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RYE.—GOOD buildings, fine garden, choice fruit, stable, carriage house, &c.; all in complete order. Address D. G. EATON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, SPACIOUS RESIDENCE ON Broadway, with extensive grounds, abundantly fruited; no more complete establishment out of New York; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House; every requisite for first class residence; $150 month. Fine Residence, furnished; five acres in garden; fruit and lawn; $1,200. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT WEST Morrisania, 25 minutes from Twenty-seventh street, 15 minutes' drive from upper end of Central Park, a delightfully situated House, on a elevated site, containing 13 rooms, with ample grounds containing beautiful walks, flowers and fruit of all kinds; in close proximity to sailing, fishing, &c.; healthful, good water and delightful scenery; carriage house and stables. Address OWNER, box 144 Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO LET—ELIZABETH NEW MODERN HOUSE IN the most elevated part of the city; all improvements; neighborhood first class; rent $1,000. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH FOUR or more acres, in splendid order, with every convenience for a gentleman, at Madison, N. J. For further particulars apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine street, basement.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A FULLY FURNISHED House, near the depot; fine grounds, fruit, shade, and stabling; fine views; water and gas in house. GEORGE S. HANFORD, 82 Cedar street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, IN New Rochelle, five minutes' walk from the depot, a furnished house, carriage house, barn, &c., with nearly two acres of land, well laid out. Inquire of H. S. CALENBERG, 335 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A TWO story frame Cottage, consisting of nine rooms, with five acres of Ground. For further particulars inquire at 26 Pike street.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE, LARGE MANSION, SITuated on the banks of the Harlem river, surrounded by a handsome lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication. Amount of land can be arranged to suit. Is well adapted for a boarding house or an institution. Would

NEW YORK TAX LEVIES.

No Increase in the Amount of Taxation for the Ensuing Year.

Provisions for the Issuance and Payment of Bonds.

The Repaving of Streets Already Paved Forbidden.

Amendments Perfecting the New Charter.

Powers and Duties of the Police Department Defined.

The Question of Assessments for Local Improvements Settled.

Authority of the Department of Docks.

The following are the texts of the New York city and county tax levies, presented in the State Assembly on Thursday last, and yesterday made the special order for Tuesday next. It will be seen that there is no increase over that of last year in the amount appropriated for the ensuing year, and that the rate of taxation is thereby decreased.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

An Act to Make Provision for the Government of the City of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York are hereby authorized and required, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be levied and raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within said county and to be collected according to law, for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York an amount of money equal to the aggregate of the several sums hereinafter stated, after deducting from such aggregate according to law, the estimated amount of income and receipts of said corporation for the current year, that is to say:—

THE MAYORALTY.

Contingencies, Mayor's office, $12,500; salaries, Mayor's office, $48,500.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Advertising for Common Council, $45,000; contingencies for incidental expenses of the offices of the clerk of the Common Council and the clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, $2,500; city contingencies, $40,000; printing for Common Council, $50,000; salaries, $260,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Cleaning markets, $35,000; contingencies, Comptroller's office, $15,000; charges, arrears of taxes, $10,000; charges, arrears of assessment; $10,000; errors and delinquencies, $5,000; real estate expenses, $100,000; rents, $79,675; reimbursement of trust funds, $5,000; salaries, Department of Finance, $247,500; taxes, bureau for collection of, pay of temporary clerks, $32,000.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Contingencies, law department, $35,000; salaries, law department, $57,918 85; contingencies, corporation attorney, $3,000; public administrator's office, arrears for advertising, $6,410 54. The corporation attorney shall receive in lieu of his present compensation an annual salary, to be fixed by the Comptroller, not exceeding the annual compensation paid to the Recorder of said city, and it shall not be lawful for the said attorney to dismiss any action or complaint, unless the costs therein are paid.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Aqueduct repairs and improvements, $150,000; contingencies, Board of Public Works, $25,000; flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots, $3,000, lamps and gas, $1,196,500; new stone bridge at King's bridge, $10,000; preparing maps for Department of Public Works, showing all streets paved, regulated, curbed and guttered, flagged and sewered; for public reference by owners of property, $60,000; printing for departments, $70,000; public buildings constructed and repaired, $125,000; public drinking hydrants and urinals, $5,500; for removing obstructions in streets and harbors, $8,000; for repairing and keeping in order wooden pavements, $60,000; for roads and avenues and City Hall park, $120,000; for repairs to street pavements, including expense of relaying crosswalks in Fifth avenue and intersecting streets, $250,000; for salaries, Department of Public Works, $265,500; for stationery and blank books, $10,000; for street improvements, $15,000; for supplies for and cleaning public offices, $15,000. The appropriations for "repairing and keeping in order wooden pavements," "roads and avenues and City Hall park," and "repairs to street pavements, including expense of relaying crosswalks in Fifth avenue and intersecting streets," shall be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, but only after specific agreement by him with the parties employed; for sewers, repairing and cleaning, $125,000; for sprinkling roads and avenues—the same to be expended at such times and places as the Commissioner of Public Works may determine, but only after specific agreement by him with the parties employed, $30,000; for wells and pumps, $2,500; for water pipes and laying, $150,000; for furnishing offices and chambers for Mayor and Assistant Aldermen, $35,000; for furnishing and alteration Ninth District Civil and Police Court rooms, $25,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

For relapsing fever hospital, $40,000; constructing gas works on Blackwell's Island, and pipes and gas fixtures for Randall's Island, $30,000. The salary of the warden of the city prison is hereby fixed at $5,000 per annum, commencing with January 1, 1870.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Removing night soil offal and dead animals, $40,500; cleaning streets, $500 and $2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Maintenance and government of Central Park, $2[illegible]; maintenance and government of Central Park for arrears for year 1869, $27,357 05; maintenance of museum and observatory, $20,000; for improvement of Mount Morris square, $15,000; for improvement of Mount Morris square, for arrears for year 1869, $1,356 55; west line of Central Park—adopting same to line of Eighth avenue, $25,000; for parks and places, $365,000.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

For contingencies, $10,000; for salaries, $102,500; for salaries for the payment for special inspectors from October 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870, $24,500.

CITY DISPENSARIES.

For payment to the following named city dispensaries the amount designated to each, viz.:—The New York Dispensary, $1,000; the Northern Dispensary, $1,000; the Eastern Dispensary, $1,000; the Bellevue Dispensary, $1,000; the Northeastern Dispensary, $2,000; the Northwestern Dispensary, $1,000; the Yorkville Dispensary, $1,000; the Harlem Dispensary, $1,000; the Manhattanville Dispensary, $1,000; the Hoffman Dispensary, $2,000; the Eclectic Dispensary, $1,000; the Dispensary of the New York Medical College for Women, $1,000; the New York Homeopathic Dispensary, $1,000; the Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary, $5,000; the Branch Homeopathic Dispensary, Tompkins square, $1,000; the Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary, $2,500, the New York Homeopathic College Dispensary, $1,000; the Western Homeopathic Dispensary, $2,500; the Central Dispensary, $2,000; the German Dispensary, $1,000; the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, $1,000; the Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry, $1,000; the New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, $2,000.

DONATIONS.

For payment of assessments and other liens on church property and on property of charitable and educational institutions, $290,000. The Comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized to refund the amounts paid by the College of St. Francis Xavier, since and including the year 1866, for taxes on premises purchased for the purpose of completing the college according to the plans. For St. Vincent's Hospital, $10,000; for St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, $15,000; for Five Points Mission, $5,000; for Ladies' Union Aid Society, $5,000; for Ladies' Union Relief Association, $10,000; for Sisters of St. Dominick Asylum, $5,000; for Hahnemann Hospital, $10,000; for Women's Medical College and Hospital, $10,000; for the Prison Association of New York, $8,000; for the Hospital of St. Frances, $10,000; for St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $5,000; for the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, $5,000; for the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, $10,000; for St. Joseph's Home, $3,000; for the Blind Mechanics' Association, $5,000; for the Female Assistance Society, $5,000; for the Patriots' Orphan Home, $5,000; for the Children's Fold, in Second avenue, $5,000; for the German Mission Society, $5,000; for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $8,000; for the Wayside Industrial Home, $5,000; for the Orthopædic Dispensary, $5,000; for the Home for the Friendless, $10,000; for the Sisters of St. Joseph's church, Fourth street, $3,000; for the House of the Good Shepherd for the Maintenance and Support of Fallen Women, $25,000, on condition that a like amount shall be raised by private subscription before the said sum shall be payable; to aid in the construction of a suitable edifice for the Foundling Hospital in the city of New York, established for the care and support of all foundlings in said city, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, $100,000, on condition that a like amount shall be raised by private subscription before the said sum shall be payable, and the Comptroller shall pay to the said Sisters one dollar per week for each foundling taken charge of and supported by them, and the amount shall be included in the taxes for each year; for the Union Home and School, $5,000; for the Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, the sum of $3,000, on condition that said dispensary shall be located in the vicinity of Canal street and East Broadway, in the city of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Election expenses, $38,500; judgments and interest, $305,099 93; salaries, Board of Assessors, $34,000; salaries, Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, $3,000; salaries, city courts, $316,425; interest on revenue bonds, $200,000; police station houses, for rents and repairs, $35,000; for the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the Female Normal School, $200,000; repairing and preserving maps and records Bureau of Arrears, Finance Department, $12,000; for arrearage on contract for paving Tompkins square, $83,788 50; police station houses, for construction of new station houses, $150,000; for amount to reimburse trust funds, for payments on account of advertising by the Board of Assessors, $33,000; and hereafter the Board of Assessors shall designate four daily and two weekly newspapers in the city of New York for the publication of all notices, which by law they are required to advertise; to Eugene Durnin and others, for counsel fees and disbursements, in matter of contested election of "Segar vs. Guentzer," claiming title to office as Alderman, $3,000; to John J. Bradley for salary as President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, from the date of his appointment, December 18, 1869, to April 11, 1870, in accordance with the final decision of the Supreme Court, confirming his title to the said office, $16,583 33; to Abram R. Lawrence, Jr., John K. Porter, A. J. Vanderpoel and Luther R. Marsh, the sum of $2,500 each for counsel fees in the suit of John J. Bradley against Thomas Stevens, involving the title to the office of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, under appointment of the Mayor, December 18, 1866, also an additional sum of $500 to Abram R. Lawrence, Jr., for disbursements. To William H. Bull and N. H. Fowler, to reimburse them for counsel fees and expenses incurred by them in the litigation of title to the office of Justice of the Eighth Judicial District in the city of New York, under and by virtue of chapter 217, Laws of New York, passed March 24, 1865, arising out of the failure of the authorities to give the necessary legal notice of said election, the sum of $4,000, to be apportioned by the Comptroller. To the Attorney General, to defray the expenses and counsel fees in the case of the people and James McCveney against Peter Culkin, the sum of $2,000.

For redeeming and cancelling the bonds of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, issued by the Comptroller of said city under the provisions of chapter 697, Laws of 1867, for improving the public place, circular in form, at the intersection of Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, in said city, $10,000. Also the further sum of $4,359 25, to be paid to Joel B. Post and Alfred C. Post, executors of the last will of George D. Post, deceased, in whose favor the Comptroller of said city is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant for that sum, being to refund the erroneous portion of certain assessments paid by them in the matter of opening St. Nicholas avenue, &c.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENTS.

SEC. 2. The amounts estimated for the year 1870, for the support of the Metropolitan Police Department, the Metropolitan Health Department, the Metropolitan Fire Department and the Department of Public Charities and Correction, as provided by the then existing laws, shall be and the same are hereby appropriated for the support of said departments as now established by the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, and the amounts estimated for the support of the Board of Education and the College of the City of New York are also appropriated for said purposes; all of said sums so estimated and appropriated shall be included in the taxes for the year 1870, and that portion which has been paid from the County Treasury up to the date of the passage of the aforesaid act shall be raised as county expenses.

SEC. 3. In order to adjust the accounts between the city and county of New York, made necessary by the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, the Comptroller of said city is hereby authorized to cause proper entries to be made in the books of the Finance Department to conform to the provisions of said act, and to apportion the amounts paid by the county of New York prior to its passage, and the amounts apportioned as county charges shall be so raised by tax. The Comptroller is also authorized to make the additional appropriations for 1870, required for city and county purposes to conform to the provisions of this act and of other laws, but in no case shall appropriations be made in excess of the amounts provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York shall raise by tax, in the year 1870, and every year thereafter, the amount necessary to pay the interest on the bonds of the city of New York, issued and authorized to be issued, as provided by section eight of chapter 697 of the Laws of 1867.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller of the city of New York is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount the amount of such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for each current year.

WATER SUPPLY.

SEC. 6. In order to provide for the improvement of the lower Reservoir and for increasing the supply of water in the lower part of the city of New York, under the direction of the Department of Public Works, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, a sum not exceeding $500,000, and to issue stock of the city of New York, in the usual form, to be designated "Water stock of the year 1870, payable not less than thirty years from the date of issue, and to bear interest not to exceed seven per cent per annum. All the provisions of law in relation to the sinking fund shall apply to the stock herein authorized.

SEC. 7. The Comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized and directed to pay the claims which have been found to be due to the members of engine companies thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine and forty, and hook and ladder companies numbers thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, under the provisions of section seven, chapter 876, laws 1869, and to raise the additional amount required for such purpose by the issue of stock of the city of New York in like manner as provided by said section seven, of chapter 876, laws 1869, and the interest and principal thereof to be raised also in the manner therein provided.

THE TELEGRAPH.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of providing means for constructing and erecting a fire telegraph for the fire department of the city of New York, the Comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized and directed to borrow upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York a sum not exceeding $600,000 and to issue bonds therefor, which shall be known as "Fire Telegraph Bonds of the corporation of the city of New York," said bonds to be signed by the Comptroller and Mayor and sealed with the official seal of the corporation, attested by the clerk thereof and transferable in the usual manner, according to the rules prescribed by the Comptroller, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable half-yearly—to wit, on the first day of May and November in each year—and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within fifteen years from the passage of this act. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the city and county of New York an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the bonds herein authorized, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem the said bonds at their maturity.

TAX RELIEF BONDS.

SEC. 9. The sums necessary to be raised in the current year, by taxation, in the city and county of New York, to pay the portion of the State and county debt required to be paid by said city and county, and to pay that part of the family aid bonds, the bounty debt and other war debts of said city and county falling due in the current year, shall be raised by the issue and sale of bonds of said city, to be called "Tax Relief Bonds of the city of New York No. two;" and the Comptroller of said city and county shall prepare and issue such bonds, signed by him and by the Mayor of said city, and sealed with the seal of said city, of not less than the sum of $500 each, conditioned for the payment of such sum on the first day of November, 1881, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall sell the bonds immediately at not less than par, and the proceeds and premiums received on such sale shall be deposited with the Chamberlain of said city, to be paid out for the redemption of the aforesaid volunteer family and fund bonds, bounty and other war debts, and to the Comptroller of the State of New York for the said proportion of the State bounty and other debts due in the current year, and the sum hereinbefore authorized to be raised by taxation in said city and county shall be diminished to the amount of said bonds herein directed to be raised. In the year 1881 the Supervisors of the county of New York shall raise, by tax upon the estates in said county, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds, and every year hereafter until said principal be paid said Supervisors shall raise, in the same manner, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds.

SEC. 10. The authority given by section seven, chapter 853, laws of 1869, to the Comptroller of the city of New York, to adjust claims, put into suit against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, is hereby abrogated and annulled, and no greater amount of "accumulated debt bonds of the Corporation of the city of New York" shall be issued than will be sufficient to provide for the payment of whatever claims may have been adjusted by the Comptroller of the city of New York previous to the passage of this act, except that the Comptroller shall adjust and pay, under the aforesaid authority, the liabilities incurred by the late street and Croton aqueduct departments, to the time of the abolition of the said departments, and the outstanding claims for advertising; such adjustment to be made within sixty days from the passage of this act. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the city and county of New York an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the accumulated debt bonds of the corporation of the city of New York, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem said bonds in the years in which the same by the terms thereof will mature.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund of the city of New York, in their discretion, to cancel any portion of the indebtedness of the said city that may be held by them, which indebtedness is by law redeemable from the sinking fund.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SEC. 12. The commissioners of the sinking fund are hereby authorized and empowered to transfer to the Board of Education of the city of New York, such property belonging to the city north of Fortieth street as they may deem suitable for the erection of an edifice for the normal school, and on such conditions as they shall deem proper; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such real estate acquired for school purposes as the said board shall deem unnecessary or unsuitable, the proceeds to be applied as the said board shall determine. The normal school under the charge of said board shall hereafter be known as the Normal College of the city of New York.

SEC. 13. In any case in which any officer or officers of the city of New York have been or shall be authorized to sell or dispose of any property, right or privilege, and the highest bidder is declared by the said officer or officers not to have complied with the terms of such sale, it shall be his or their duty either to resell or award the same to the next highest bidder at such sale who will comply with the said terms; and, in the event of such award being made, such bidder shall be deemed the highest bidder at such sale, and such sale or award shall have the same effect as if made on the first offer or proposal, any limitation as to the time of making the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 14. The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized to cause water meters of approved pattern and suitable for the purpose, to be designated by said commissioner, to be placed in all dwelling houses, stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, public edifices and in all places and buildings in which water is furnished by the Department of Public Works, so that all water so furnished may be measured and known by the said department, and for the purpose of ascertaining the ratable proportion which consumers of water should pay for the water received and used. Hereafter the said Department of Public Works shall make out all bills and charges for water furnished by them to each and every consumer as aforesaid, in ratable proportion to the water consumed, as ascertained by the meter on his or her premises as aforesaid. All expenses of meters, their connections and setting, water rates and other lawful charges for the supply of Croton water shall be a lien upon the premises where such water is supplied, as now provided by law.

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO PAVEMENTS.

SEC. 15. No street, avenue or public place in the city of New York, which has been once paved and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved with any patent or special pavement unless petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement, nor unless the resolution or ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the same shall be approved by the Mayor, and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed for any patent or special pavement, which has not been approved by the Mayor, or the work petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected and for which no contract has been made, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 16. No member of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall receive any salary or other compensation for his services in any capacity connected with said department. But this shall not impair the right or claims of the late Commissioners of the Central Park to the compensation to which they are entitled by law, and the Comptroller of the city is authorized to pay to the person who has acted as secretary to the Board of said last named Commissioners a compensation during the period he has so acted equal to one-half the amount paid to the treasurer of said Board in that time, and said amount shall be included in the taxes for the present year.

SEC. 17. All parks and public grounds south of Canal street, excepting the City Hall park, shall hereafter be under the control and management of the Department of Public Parks, and nothing in any act contained shall be deemed, construed or taken to abrogate or impair any powers or duties conferred on the said Department of Public Parks, by virtue of article twelve of chapter 137, laws of 1870, and all acts conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the said Department of Public Parks; but no action of the board composing said department shall be deemed final or binding unless it shall have received the approval of a majority of the said board, whose names shall be recorded in its minutes. The Department of Public Parks is hereby authorized to include in the estimate which said department is authorized to make for moneys required for the maintenance and government of the Central Park, such further sum as may be annually required for the maintenance and government of the several parks under their control.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

SEC. 18. No action shall be maintained against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, unless the claim on which the action is brought, has been presented to the Comptroller, and he has neglected for thirty days after such presentment to pay the same. Before any execution shall be issued on any judgment recovered upon such a claim a notice of the recovery thereof shall also be given to the Comptroller, and he shall be allowed ten days to provide for its payment by the issue of revenue bonds in the usual manner, according to law.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 19. The Police Department created by the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, is hereby authorized and empowered in its name, or in the name of its president or treasurer, to take and prosecute any appropriate action or proceeding in any court of record which the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police district or its treasurer, or any other public officer or officers, but for the passage of said act, and of any other act passed since the 1st of January, 1870, could have taken and prosecuted, to compel the county of Richmond, or the Board of Supervisors of that county, or any other officer of that county, to make payment of the sums due from and owing by said county of Richmond, by reason of the failure of said county and its officers to pay to the said Board of Metropolitan Police, or to treasurer of said board of police, or into the treasury of the State, the moneys required to pay the salaries and compensation of the members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police district, doing duty in said county of Richmond, and defray the other lawful expenses of said police force, chargeable upon the said county of Richmond, as specified in the annual financial estimates heretofore made by the said Board of Metropolitan Police, and all moneys that may be so collected be paid to the Chamberlain of the city of New York; the moneys so due and owing having been advanced by the said board of Metropolitan Police out of moneys raised in and contributed to the Metropolitan Police Fund by the county of New York.

POLICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

SEC. 20. As an addition to the sources of income of the Police Life Insurance fund of the police force of New York city there shall be taken monthly, out of the moneys deducted from the pay of members of said police force, on account of lost time, a sum calculated at the rate of fifty cents per month for each member of such force, which sum shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the city of New York, and invested by him as part of the Police Life Insurance fund of the police of New York city. Such portion of the "Metropolitan Reward fund" as shall belong or be awarded to the city of New York in the division thereof shall be paid over to the Chamberlain of the City of New York as trustee of the Police Life Insurance fund, and shall be and become a part of said last named fund and be invested as such. The Board of Police of the Police Department of the city of New York shall have power, in their discretion (whenever in their opinion the interests of the department will be benefited thereby), by resolution to be adopted by a unanimous vote, and by expressing thereon such opinion, to dismiss from office in such Police Department any captain or sergeant, and place the person so dismissed on the pension roll of said Police Life Insurance fund, and allow him an annual retiring pension of (not exceeding in amount) one-half the annual salary or compensation of such office. And said board may, in like manner, dismiss from office in said department any patrolman, and place the person so dismissed upon the said pension roll, and allow him an annual retiring pension of not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum. All work to be done or supplies to be furnished, or other expenditure made for or on behalf of the said Police Department, shall be done, furnished or made by the commissioners of said department, who shall provide the necessary station and sub-station houses, and establish such regulations for furnishing such supplies and performing such work as they shall order, as in their judgment they may deem necessary and proper, and the money required for such purposes and all other sums required for the department shall be estimated for and raised in the manner provided by section seventy-five of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870. The amounts required from time to time by the said department shall be paid by the Comptroller of said city on the requisition of the treasurer of said department, as ordered by the board thereof. Each commissioner of police, the superintendent thereof and the chief clerk and deputy thereof are authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters pertaining to the department or the duties of any officer. Any wilful and corrupt swearing by any person to any material fact before either of said officers shall be deemed perjury and punished in the manner now provided by law for such offences. The treasurer of the Board of Police shall give a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $20,000 each, for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office. The said treasurer shall receive an annual salary of $1,500, in addition to the amount provided for salary as a member of the Board of Police.

SEC. 21. The Board of Police shall have authority to increase the force from time to time, as public necessity shall require, not exceeding 100 patrolmen in addition to the number now authorized by law; and said Board of Police shall detail from the force, to be under the direction of the Mayor, not exceeding twenty men, to enforce the ordinances of the Corporation, under such regulations as the Board of Police shall prescribe. The Board of Police are hereby authorized and directed to perform all the duties required and designated to be performed by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, applicable to the city of New York, by chapter 740, Laws of 1865, and chapter 812, Laws of 1866, amendatory thereof; said duties shall be performed by them up to July 1, 1870.

SEC. 22. Section forty-four of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

SEC. 44. The police force shall be appointed by said board and shall be composed of a superintendent, three inspectors and as many captains of police, sergeants of police, patrolmen and doormen of police, and as many surgeons, clerks and employes of the police as the Board of Police may from time to time determine, not exceeding the respective numbers authorized by law, for duty in the city of New York under appointment from the Board of Metropolitan Police.

SEC. 23. Section forty-nine of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

SEC. 49. The board of police may, upon any emergency, or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence or invasion appoint as many special patrolmen (without pay, from among the citizens, as it may deem desirable, and may demand the assistance of the military of the First division, or of any brigade, regiment, battalion or company thereof, by order in writing served upon the commanding officer of such division, brigade, regiment, battalion or company; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer so served to order out, in aid of the civil authorities, the military force, or any part thereof, under his command.

SEC. 24. Section fifty-seven of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

SEC. 57. Each member of the police force, under the penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force at the discretion of the board, shall immediately upon an arrest convey in person the offender before a magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained in a station house or precinct thereof until the next public sitting of the magistrate and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate to be dealt with according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said board, from time to time, to provide suitable rules and regulations to prevent the undue detention of persons arrested, which rules and regulations shall be as operative and binding as if herein specially enacted.

SEC. 25. Section fifty-nine of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, passed April 5, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

SEC. 59. The Common Council shall provide suitable accommodations for the detention of witnesses (unless the Board of Police shall do so, as hereinafter provide) who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings; and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud or disorderly conduct, and be in command of a sergeant of police. And it shall be the duty of all magistrates, when committing witnesses in default of bail, to commit them to such house of detention of witnesses, and, in committing witnesses, to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police in respect to time of detention. The Board of Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to cause the building now used as the Fourteenth precinct station house to be used as the house for the detention of witnesses, and in which case the Board of Police are authorized and directed to take possession of the premises now used as a house for the detention of witnesses in Mulberry street for a station house for the Fourteenth precinct. And the moneys heretofore raised for the purpose of building station houses in the Eleventh and Fourteenth precincts are hereby transferred to and the Board of Police are hereby authorized to use the same in building a suitable station house for the Fourteenth precinct, and any balance remaining may be used by the Board of Police in altering and fitting up the house for the detention of witnesses.

SEC. 26. Section sixty-six of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

SEC. 26. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, ascertain, state and declare what portion of the Police Life Insurance fund and of the Reward fund, respectively, of the said Metropolitan Police, belongs to or should be set apart for the police of the city of New York; and upon such statement being made, a division of such fund shall be made, and the amount so found to be the portion of the police of the city of New York shall be paid over to the Chamberlain of the city of New York, as trustee, for the benefit of the police of the city of New York, as contemplated in the creation of said funds. All fines imposed by the Board of Police upon the members of the police force by way of discipline, and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force (except when allowed to be retained by said member), and all moneys remaining for the space of two years in the hands of the property clerk or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, and all proceeds of suits for penalties under this act, shall be deposited and paid into the sank wherein the Chamberlain shall keep an account. The payments so made shall constitute and be deposited and kept as a fund, to be called the "Police Life Insurance fund," and the person who shall, from time to time, fill the office of Chamberlain shall be the trustee of the said fund, and may from time to time invest the same in such manner as he shall deem most advantageous for the objects of such fund, and be empowered to make all necessary contracts and take all necessary remedies in the premises. And the said Chamberlain shall succeed the present trustees of the Police Life Insurance fund of the Metropolitan Police Department, and said fund shall be delivered over on demand to the said Chamberlain by the parties or the institution now holding it. But all annuities now chargeable upon said fund shall be maintained inviolate. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall immediately upon the passage of this act, ascertain, state and declare, which of the last said annuities shall be a charge upon, and paid out of the portion of the Police Life Insurance fund for "the police of the city of New York," and upon such statement being made, the annuities therein stated to be chargeable on the "Police Life Insurance fund" for the city of New York, shall be chargeable on the latter fund only.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SEC. 27. Section ninety-three of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April 5, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 93. Whenever, in any law of this State, any power or duty shall be conferred or enjoined upon any board of health, or in relation to the Board of Health of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, except as herein provided, the same shall be applicable to the department hereby created. Upon the organization of the said Board under this act the Metropolitan Board of Health and its officers and employes shall, on demand, turn over to the Department of Health created by this act all the property of every kind—books, records and papers—in the use or possession of said Metropolitan Board of Health, its officers or employes, for the uses and purposes of the Health Department by this act established, and the Health Department created by this act are hereby authorized and empowered, immediately upon entering upon the duties of their office, to take possession of the same for such uses and purposes, and to hold the same subject to the control and supervision therein of the city and county of New York. All orders duly made by the Metropolitan Board of Health, and by their terms or necessary legal effect to be executed in the city of New York may be executed, and the execution thereof completed, and the execution of such of them as are partly executed may be completed by the Department of Health hereby created; and the said orders may be severally rescinded or modified by the said said department, with like effect as could have been done by the Metropolitan Board of Health at the time the said orders were severally made. The said department may discharge all liens upon real estate in the city of New York, created in proceedings instituted by the Metropolitan Board of Health, in the same manner and for the same causes that, by laws existing January 1, 1870, they could be discharged by the Metropolitan Board of Health. The authority, duty and powers conferred or enjoined upon the Metropolitan Board of Health by chapter seventy-four, of the laws of 1866, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and by any other subsequent laws of this State, and upon the several officers and members of said board, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby conferred upon and vested in or enjoined upon, and shall hereafter be exercised or exercised in the city of New York, by the Health Department and Board of Health, created by this act, and by the officers of last said Board of Health and the said Health Department, and the same are to be exercised in the manner specified in the said chapter seventy-four of the laws of 1866, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and by any other subsequent laws of this State, and in conformity to the provisions of this act.

ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

SEC. 28. If, upon the hearing of proceedings brought pursuant to the act known as chapter 303 of the laws of 1858, entitled "An act in relation to frauds in assessments for local improvements in the city of New York," passed April 17, 1858, it shall appear that the alleged fraud or irregularity has been committed, the assessment shall be vacated or modified as hereinafter provided. If, upon such hearing, it shall appear that, by reason of any alleged irregularity, the expense of any local improvement has been unlawfully increased, the judge may order that such assessment upon the lands of said aggrieved party be modified by deducting therefrom such sum as is in the same proportion to such assessment as is the whole amount of such unlawful increase to the whole amount of the expense of such local improvement. No assessment shall be vacated pursuant to the said act hereby amended by reason of fraud or irregularity in the proceedings to collect the same by sale of the assessed premises; but upon proof of such fraud or irregularity, such sale shall be set aside, and the respective rights and liabilities of the assessed persons, and of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall become and be the same as if such sale had not been made.

SEC. 29. Whereas, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York have expended large sums of money in making certain local improvements in said city, and have heretofore imposed assessments therefor upon the property thereby benefited, which assessments were acted upon at divers meetings of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments held previous to the first day of January, 1866, when only two members thereof were present.

And whereas, it has been adjudged by the Supreme Court that such action is null and void, in consequence of the absence of one member of said board from said meeting.

And whereas at a meeting of said Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in the city of New York, held on the 10th day of December, 1869, the said assessments were confirmed.

Now therefore, in order to remove any doubt as to the validity of such confirmation, the assessments confirmed by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in the city of New York on the 15th day of December, 1869, are hereby made and declared liens upon the respective parcels of land upon which they are assessed in and by said assessment lists, from and after the date of the entry of the titles thereof, subsequent to the 15th day of December, 1869, in the record of titles of assessments, which is required by law to be kept in the office of the Department of Public Works of said city. Said assessments shall be collected and enforced by the sale of the property assessed, in the manner now provided by law for the collection of assessments for local improvements in said city of New York.

SEC. 30. Whereas it has been found impracticable to complete the maps of sewerage districts required to be made in and for the city of New York, pursuant to the act April 12, 1865, and whereas certain sewers have been constructed, or are in process of construction, in portions of the city of New York, not embraced within the limits of any sewerage districts now established in said city, now, therefore, the Board of Assessors in the city of New York are hereby empowered and directed to assess upon the property intended to be benefited, in the manner provided by law for making assessments for local improvements in said city, the expense now incurred, or which shall hereafter be incurred, by the assessments shall be confirmed and collected in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York for the construction of such sewers, and said manner now provided by law for the confirmation and collection of assessments for local improvements in the city of New York. Provided, that no land upon which any assessments for any of said sewers have been heretofore paid shall be liable to any further assessment on account of the same sewer. And further provided, that the expense of making any new assessment pursuant to this act shall be borne by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 31. The Department of Docks in the city of New York shall have exclusive charge and control, subject, in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, to the commissioners of the sinking fund of said city, of all the wharf property belonging to the corporation of the city of New York, including all the wharves, piers, bulkheads and structures thereon and waters adjacent thereto, and all the slips, basins, docks, water fronts, land under water and structures thereon, and the appurtenances, easements, uses, reversions and rights belonging thereto, which are now owned or possessed by the said corporation, or to which said corporation is or may become entitled, or which said corporation may acquire under the provisions hereof or otherwise; and said department shall have exclusive charge and control of the repairing, building, rebuilding, maintaining, altering, strengthening, leasing and protecting said property, and every part thereof, and of all the cleaning, dredging and deepening necessary in and about the same. Said department is also hereby invested with the exclusive government and regulation of all wharves, piers, bulkheads and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and all the basins, slips and docks, with the land under water in said city, not owned by said corporation. The duties and powers heretofore performed and exercised by any officer, department or bureau of the said corporation, in and about all or any part of the said property, are hereby transferred to, and vested exclusively in, the said department; but this provision shall not affect the powers of the aforesaid Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER FRONT AND HARBOR.

SEC. 32. The said Department of Docks shall, immediately after organizing, appoint, by public advertisement, a time and place in said city to hear all persons interested in the improvement of the water front of the said city, and the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for special commercial interests, and at such time and place the board thereof shall assemble and hear such persons as shall then appear, and receive and file all memorials and plans then and there presented. Immediately after such hearing the said board shall advertise for plans for the best method of improving the water front and harbor of the city of New York by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins and slips which shall accommodate the present commerce of said city and harbor, and shall provide for the future expansion and increase thereof, and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along said water front, so as to render the whole water front of said city available to the commerce of said port. Said plans to contain provision for such special commercial interests as said board shall indicate in the advertisement for such plans, and to be drawn up and presented to said board at such time and place, and accompanied by such documents, specifications, estimates and particulars as said advertisement

CONGRESS.

Senate Discussion on the Georgia Bill.

Speech of Senator Hamilton, of Texas, on the Georgia Question.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

For the repeal of the law preventing compensation to citizens of Maryland for slaves taken during the war; for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and against a revival of the income tax.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society touching the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions eulogistic of the scientific attainments of Dr. Hayes and recommending the employment of his services.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial from A. B. Hart, who claims a seat as a legally elected Senator from Florida, representing that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject did not contain such a representation of the law and facts of the case as the contestant was entitled to have, and asking to be heard in argument before the Senate. Laid on the table.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition to abolish the duty on tea and coffee and to reduce that on sugar and molasses.

NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee, in response to memorials referred to the committee from retired naval officers for their restoration to the active list, read a resolution adopted by the committee for its government. In the judgment of the committee Congress ought not to entertain the applications for restoration or for changes of rank or grade, unless such restoration or change be recommended by the Executive Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to authorize the authorities of Washington to subscribe $500,000 to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and to issue bonds for the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the bill authorizing the First National Bank of Delphi, N. Y., to change its location was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to simplify and reduce the rate of postage, to abolish the franking privilege, to limit the cost of carrying the mail and to regulate the payment of postage. He gave notice of his intention to move it as a substitute for the pending bill abolishing the franking privilege. The bill makes a reduction of the postage to one cent for half ounce letters, and substitutes for the franking privilege a system of stamped envelopes. Ordered to be printed and placed on calendar.

Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., introduced a joint resolution directing that the Census Marshal shall not be required to take any oaths other than the one prescribed in the census act of 1850, and one to support their State constitution and the constitution of the United States. Referred.

THE CENSUS LAW.

The bill amendatory of the census law was taken up and passed as amended by the substitute of the Senate committee.

It provides that the census marshals shall include statistics representing the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their surviving widows, concerning their pensions, &c. It limits the time within which return shall be made as to population and mortality; increases compensation of the marshals, and gives to all marshals eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original census returns required by the seventh section of the act of 1850.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At a quarter past one o'clock the Georgia bill was proceeded with, and Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, advocated his amendment providing a provisional government for Georgia, and constituting it the Third Military District, directing an election for a new Legislature in November next, at which all persons who by the constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote, the present Legislature to terminate upon the assembling of its successor on December 13, 1870.

Mr. McCREERY, (dem.) of Ky., moved, in deference to the religious sentiments of a portion of the people of the United States (this being Good Friday), that the Senate now adjourn. Lost.

Mr. WARNER made an ineffectual effort to fix a time for taking a vote.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Texas, made an argument in enforcement of the views stated by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He said the war was still going on in the South; that the only persons who had been disarmed in the dominion of the rebellion were the victims of rebel animosity. The adoption of the Bingham amendment, he held, would be the death knell of the republican party in every Southern State, because, unless prudently curtailed, its influence would practically nullify the new State constitutions and set at nought the benevolent measure of congressional legislation. He favored the amendment suggested by Mr. Drake to require military intervention for the suppression of the secret organizations, and denounced the organized system of outrage, arson and murder now prevalent in the lately rebellious States. This state of things showed the futility of attempting to establish civil government there. It had been argued here that this organized resistance to the laws was owing to the stringency of the reconstruction measures. His answer to that was that like powers had been delegated to the commanders of all military departments throughout the country, and that the condition of the South was wholly exceptional. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had intimated that the number of men murdered there since Lee's surrender exceeded our mortality just in any engagement during the war. This estimate was a very moderate one. His own belief was that no less than ten thousand loyal hearts in the South had ceased to beat simply because they were loyal to the country. The trivial number of arrests in comparison with this aggregate of crime would show the license. If not suppressed by the national arm, the colored loyalists in the South would surely die the dust—they could not live there. He (Mr. Hamilton), for one, if the principle of the Bingham amendment prevailed, would not dare return to his own community. He did not believe any native republican would dare live there. He knew the people there. He was born and raised among them, had lived there all his life among them, and they were the most blood-thirsty set of cutthroats God had ever permitted on His footstool.

Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va., delivered an argument explanatory of affairs in Georgia. He doubted the propriety of now admitting Georgia to the rights of a State, and held that, if admitted, her Legislature must be recognized from its late reorganization; that its term dated from that period, all State officers prior to that being provisional only.

Mr. POOL, (rep.) of N. C., criticised the anti-republican features of the Georgia constitution and favored the proposition for military intervention by the government in the Southern States when requested by the State authorities. He attributed the existence of the secret organizations in the South to the fact that the white majority would not succumb to the reconstruction act, but attempt to overrule the fifteenth amendment and all Congressional legislation. He said that while the protection of American citizenship abroad would be sufficient cause for a foreign war its vindication upon Southern soil equally involved the honor and dignity of the government. In the State government was unable to protect the citizen the national government was not only empowered but was bound to interpose its authority for the prompt punishment of the perpetrators of the outrages complained of. He would accompany this stretching forth of the strong arm of the government with such a course of conciliation and friendly legislation as would convince the Southern people that their interests and those of the government were identical.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poole's remarks the Senate, by a the vote of 28 to 23, refused to adjourn.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, suggested that the Senate should now unanimously agree to come to a vote on the pending bill at four o'clock next Monday, Senators to have the right, however, to speak five minutes each on any new amendment then offered.

Objection being made to this arrangement by several Senators a number of other suggestions were made and discussed, and finally it was agreed to take the final vote at six o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., obtained the floor, and at six o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Dr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was read. He stated that the main points in the report were four—as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, the Custom House at St. Paul, and the New York and Boston Post Offices, and offered to give any explanation that might be asked on those points.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, wished action to be postponed until the report was printed, and criticized the fact that the member of the Committee on Appropriations who had reported the bill (Mr. Lawrence) had not been given charge of the bill in the conference committee.

The SPEAKER explained that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) was absent when the bill was considered in the House, and that, therefore, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had taken charge of it. It was, therefore proper and according to all parliamentary rules that that gentleman (Mr. Dawes) should have charge of it in the conference committee. He asked whether it was a satisfactory explanation.

Mr MORGAN expressed himself satisfied with it.

The SPEAKER asked whether the other gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) considered that his rights had been wronged by not being put on that conference committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, replied somewhat hesitatingly that he was not sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary precedents to know whether they had been or not. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., in reference to the Chicago Marine Hospital, remarked that he had very good authority for saying that the building now being erected was entirely unfit for the use to which it was destined.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., asked Mr. Farnsworth to state his authority.

Mr. FARNSWORTH preferred to give the names of his informants to the committee now investigating the subject.

Mr. MORGAN argued that the House should not be called upon to vote large appropriations without an opportunity of understanding them, and he wished to have the report printed. He regretted that the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had forgotten the role which he had assumed some time ago as the guardian of the Treasury.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., called attention to the appropriation for the New York Post Office, which the House had fixed at $400,000, which the Senate had raised to $800,000 and which the conference report raised to $1,000,000, and so as to the Boston Post Office.

Mr. DAWES explained the matter, which was further discussed by Messrs. Butler of Mass., and Mr. Farnsworth.

The report of the Post Office Committee on the subject having been read, Mr. Butler, of Mass., said he was informed that that report had never been considered in the committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the gentleman from Massachussetts (Mr. Butler) undoubtedly knew more about the business of all the committees of the House than those committees themselves knew. (Laughter.) It was very strange that the report had not been considered in committee, where it was signed by six members of it; that the committee considered two and a half millions as sufficient for the New York Post Office, and one million for the Boston Post Office, but so much money had already been so badly spent on those buildings that those estimates were probably too low. If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General could do their duty under the provision reported by the conference committee to require bids and give contracts to the lowest responsible persons, the cost might be brought down to the amounts recommended by the Post Office Committee. At all events, he thought it best to concur in the report of the conference committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the conference committee recommended agreeing to a lump to seventeen Senate amendments, which the House had rejected, and to six additional appropriations, and said that he objected to acting on the report unless the chairman (Mr. Dawes) explained every item—unless the report was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. He would never give his vote to an appropriation of $3,000,000 for any one building in the republic until the national debt was provided for, until the great water communications of the country were improved as they ought to be, because they were much more necessary than those public buildings.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., desired to know how long the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Dawes) had struggled to keep down these appropriations—whether he had equalled his efforts in that direction on the Naval Appropriation bill?

Mr. DAWES replied that he felt that he did except as to the Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia. (Laughter). He had thought that he would let up a little on them.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the conference committee, suggested that Mr. Dawes should let the matter go over till to-morrow and let the report be printed in the meantime.

Mr. DAWES said he had no objection to let that motion be made.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, made the motion and moved the previous question on it.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. DAWES then moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, which was seconded. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Mitchell, Beck, Coburn, Ferry and Dawes, when the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of the conference report. The report was adopted by yeas 102, nays 70.

The Deficiency bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. FERRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial and resolutions of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York relating to the exploration of the Arctic regions.

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON POST OFFICES.

Mr. TWITCHELL, (rep.) of Mass., a member of the Post Office Committee, asked that the minority report on the subject of the New York and Boston Post Offices be printed with the majority report.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, chairman of that committee, objected, and the House then at two o'clock, under the rule assigning the afternoon of the third Friday in each month to the business of the District of Columbia, proceeded to the consideration of that business.

Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill. presented the conference report on the bill to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

After disposing of a large number of bills referring to the District of Columbia, the Senate bill incorporating a hospital for foundlings in the city of Washington was taken from the Speaker's table, amended and passed.

The Committee for the District of Columbia having disposed of all its reports, Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., appealed to the House to resume the resolution for an adjournment over to-morrow. There were seven appropriation bills yet to be considered, and if they were ever going to be considered the House should begin to do so. The business was very urgent, and the gentlemen could feel that warm weather was coming on apace.

Mr. COOK moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the paving of Pennsylvania avenue.

On a count by tellers there was no quorum voting, whereupon, at four o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Oliver st, e s, 55 ft n of South st, 20x70 ..... $8,100
Oliver st, e s, 75 ft n of South st, 20x70 8,000
2nd st, No 206 East, 17.10x⅝ block, h and l 6,800
22d st, n s, 325 ft w of 8th av, 14.4x142.4, h and l 45,000
29th st, No 114 West, 20x89.9, h and l 15,000
4th st, s s, 75 ft e of 6th av, 25x196.4x25.11x194.2 15,500
42d st, s s, 285 ft w of 2d av, 25x98.9x12x14.4x94.1 14,000
48th st, s s, 124.10 ft e of 3d av, 14.1x7 13,000
62d st, n s, 124.5 ft e of 2d av, 20.1x100.5 18,625
85th st, s s, 2.5 ft w of 11th av, 19.4x100.5 10,000
85th st, n s, 225.10 ft e of 2d av, 25.5x⅝, part house and lot ½ part 2,575
115th st, n s, 325 ft e of 5th av, 75x100, ½d part 1,416
130th st, s s, 200 ft e of 2d av, 20x100.11 2,500
123d st, s s, 81 ft w of 3d av, 18x76.11, house and lot 7,500
123d st, n s, 280 ft w of 4th av, 25x99.11 2,400
Lexington av, w s, 68.11 ft s of 47th st, 16.8x⅝, house and lot 21,000
Madison av and 54th st, n e corner, 25.5x100, house and lot 19,000
5th av and 117th st, s e corner, 61.8x100x125 23,000

LEASES RECORDED.

44th st, n s, 175 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 95 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 115 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 135 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years per year 440
44th st, n s, 155 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 200 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
44th st, n s, 225 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
44th st, n s, 250 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
44th st, n s, 275 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
45th st, s s, 250 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, s s, 82.9 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 450
45th st, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, s s, 131.3 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, s s, 112.6 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, s s, 230 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, s s, 120 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, s s, 210 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, s s, 170 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 480
6th av and 40th st, s e corner, 60x75, 5 years, per year 5,300
Broadway, No 513, 3 years, per year 4,000
Chambers st, No 19, 1 year 2,000
Franklin st, No 46, 15 years, per year 2,500
Maiden lane, No 124, one year 3,000
Mott st, No 141, 3 years, per year 600
Oak st, Nos 24 and 26, rear, 3 years, per year 720

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Adelphi st, e s, 231.1 ft s of Dekalb av, 20x100 ..... $11,500
Adelphi st, 100 ft e of, and Dekalb av, 23.1 s of, 20x26 525
Broadway and Schenck av, s e corner, 100x25 5,500
Cambridge place, e s, 240 ft s of Greene av, 40x100 26,000
Lefferts st, n s, 216.8 ft w of Clarson av, 21x137 16,000
Little st, e s, 80 ft n of United States st, 50x87 3,000
Little st, e s, 118 ft s of United States st, 23x131.4 5,000
Livingston st, n s, 66 ft e of Hoyt st, 16x75 9,000
Nassau st, n s, 105 ft w of Gold st, 20x97.4 (1563) 1,150
Oakland st (late 6th st), w s, 400 ft s of Meserole av, 2x100 1,150
Everson st, s s, 178 ft n of Lafayette av, 20x100 12,700
Skillman st, e s, 402.5 ft s of Willoughby av, 18.9x100, q c 1,000
St Felix st, s s, 259.3 ft n of Fulton av, 21x70 8,000
Warren st, s w s, 105.5 ft n of 5th av, 16x100 12,500
North 1st and 2d sts, n e c, 41.8x the block 9,500
South 2d st, n s, 110 ft e of 5th st, 0.10x100 80
South 3d st, n s, 95 ft w of 5th st, 20x100 9,000
South 3d st, n s, 75 ft w of 5th st, 20x100 9,000
7th st and South 2d sts, n cor, 62x24 10,500
20th st, n e s, 340 ft s e of 6th av, 5x100 200
Atlantic and Utica ave, n w cor, 100x93.1 2,825
Atlantic av, s s, 282 ft w of Underhill av, 20x100 7,500
Fulton av, s s, 25 ft e of Butler av, 25x100 600
Hale and Division ave, n w cor, 100x25 2,000
Huron av, o s, 37.6 ft of Plymouth st, 37.6x100 8,600
Lafayette av, s s, 44.1 ft e of Raymond st, 22.95x 12,000
Lee av, w s, 40 ft n of Rosa st, 20x0 10,000
Smith av, w s, 40 ft s of Liberty av, 23x0 } 2,000
Liberty av, s s, 25 ft w of Smith av, 20x95 }

Westchester County.

CORTLANDT.

F W Requa, dock property 18,000

OSSINING.

Clinton av, n s, 39 ft w of Bellevue av, 95x175 865

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Bare Ridge road, n s, adjoining F A Myers, 3 acres 1,500

WEST FARMS.

Lorillard st, s s, 203 ft e of Kingsbridge road, 50x100 1,000
Monroe av and Duffy st, s e corner, 184x208 600

YONKERS.

Ashburton av, n s, adjoining A W Cutbill, 34x120 7,500

THE WINNIPEG INSURRECTION.

Preparations of the Canadian Expedition Against the Insurgents—The Proposed Route to be Taken by the Troops—What They Intend Doing.

OTTAWA, April 12, 1870.

The various heads of the militia in Canada have been in consultation here during the past week with reference to the Red River expedition, as well as the anticipated and imaginary Fenian raid. General Lindsay, the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Ross, Adjutant General, and Colonel Wolseley, together with the various assistant adjutant generals, have been dazing themselves over maps and plans. One thing has been decided upon—an expedition is to be sent out, and that at once. The imperial and dominion governments are said to be in perfect accord on the subject. There was a rumor that the imperial Cabinet had informed the Canadians that they must "skin their own skunks," but this cannot be true. Canada has not yet paid over her £300,000 sterling to the Hudson Bay Company for its imaginary rights, and consequently has no authority and can exercise no jurisdiction in Rupert's Land. It is an imperial matter, and action must and will be taken by the home government. They will furnish the nucleus of the expedition.

THE AVENGING EXPEDITION

will, it is currently rumored, consist of 300 regulars and 700 Canadian volunteers, with a steel battery. I am, however, informed on very good authority that it has been deemed advisable to make the expedition 2,000 strong. The four companies of the Sixtieth rifles now at Ottawa and some of the Sixty-ninth and Rifle Brigade will be sent with a steel battery. The troops sent out from England will replace in garrison those sent hence to Assiniboin. The volunteers will probably number 1 400, and will be picked men from the rural battalions. The various Indian tribes in Canada have volunteered their services. The Six Nations alone offered to put 800 braves into the field. The Sarnia, Walpole Island, &c., will be selected from the Indians and half breeds in the vicinity of Fort William. The whole force will be under the command of Colonel Wolseley, late Quartermaster General for Canada. Though a young man—only thirty-seven—he has seen hard service in India, the Kaffir wars and the Crimea. He has been wounded seven times and carries as many medals.

SETTING OUT.

The popular pressure on the government, the long march to be made and the short summer season, all combine to urge haste. It is publicly stated that the expedition will sail about the 8th of May. The only objection to this lies in the simple fact that it can't be done and if the first detachment leaves Thunder bay by the 10th of June extraordinary diligence will have been used.

THE ROUTES.

There are four routes to the West. One is via Pembina and the State of Minnesota, through American territory from Detroit. Of course this passage of troops could not be allowed from international considerations, although I hear it whispered in government circles that your Cabinet would not be averse to permitting the passage of the expedition did they not fear popular pressure and violence offered to the troops in their passage through the great cities.

The second route is via York Factory, on James' bay, down the river and Lake Winnipeg. This involving the conveyance of troops round by Labrador and a long delay in preparing means of transportation, as well as navigation on a river impeded by successive and formidable cataracts, it is not likely that the Canadian government will adopt this line.

The third line is from Thunder bay, sixty miles north of Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, across the country to Fort Garry. There are two routes here—one by Sturgeon Lake, and the old canoe route along the American frontier, to Lake of the Woods, and thence across the swamps and prairies to Winnipeg. A slight variation from this—the Hudson Bay Company's line—has been selected, which I shall proceed to describe:—

LEAVING TORONTO

the troops will proceed by the Northern Railway to Collingwood, on Georgian bay, whence they will be conveyed in steamers to Fort William. In order to reach Lake Superior they will, of course, be compelled to pass through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie. This canal runs through American territory, although it is but a mere lock; but I am given to understand by the government officials that they anticipate that the United States government will offer no objection to this. Of course such permission, as an act of courtesy, is all very well, but on principle it is hard to see why, if we may pass over one mile of American soil at Sault Ste. Marie, we may not pass over a thousand miles and march over the Minnesotian prairies into Winnipeg from the South. If it is refused it will necessitate a serious delay on the part of the expedition, to which time is a great object.

Through Lake Superior the Chicora and Algoma and other boats will convey the expedition to Prince bay. Here is situated the Hudson Bay Company's post of Fort William, and here the troops will rendezvous, provisions will be stored, scouts collected, &c. This will necessitate a delay of some considerable duration. The air line to Fort Garry from Thunder bay is 277 miles, and the real distance to be marched over is 450 miles. Of this about five miles are to be traversed on foot, and the remaining 280 miles over water, including twenty-four portages or places where the boats must be unladen and carried over the land at rapids.

THE BOATS

for this purpose are being built at Toronto and Kingston. They are flat-bottomed, square at the bow and stern, with an overlap running along the sides. They will be propelled by oars, and each will contain about twenty men. So that the force will require at least 120 boats for the transportation of its members and followers, without reckoning those required for stores, horses, artillery, &c. It was intended at first to send on provisions in advance and form depots at various points along the route but this plan was dropped, as it was deemed inadvisable to run the risk of disaster to the expedition from any unforeseen accident which might happen to the caches of provisions. You will thus see that the flotilla will be a long and cumbrous one, and that its progress, in the frequent loadings and unloadings, will necessarily be slow. The most sanguine authorities state that the march will take twenty-five days. I think it will be nearer forty ere the column see Fort Garry rising out of the bosom of the summer prairie.

GETTING THERE

would be a formidable, and, indeed, an impossible job, were Riel inclined to resist and possessed of ordinary "horse sense" in military matters. The river is wooded everywhere. At every portage trees could be felled, and from behind this abatis the slowly advancing invader could be seriously galled. In the swampy roads, where the men must march on foot crowded together, ambuscades are possible, and a determined leader could punish the English as cruelly as the French and Indians did Braddock. But this requires pluck, and I do not think Riel has this. Besides this his hands are full at home. He has a large minority in the settlement opposed to him, and to leave the fort would be to court a rising the moment he was away. The Indians remain loyal, and it is with the greatest difficulty they can be restrained from making a descent on the French half-breeds and utterly wiping them out. I am told by several of the Red River people that a descent by the Sioux is to be feared this summer, and they say that if such an event unfortunately should happen there is ground to dread in Northern Minnesota a repetition of the outrages of 1862. You will thus see that Riel has his hands full, and is not likely to offer any opposition to the expedition unless it be at Fort Garry. In fact the greatest fear is that he may

GET AWAY UNHUNG.

Rumors are now current that he is packing up his traps—and those of other people—and preparing to emigrate to the States. This I disbelieve. Governor Smith observed in course of conversation this morning that Riel was not in the least apprehensive of punishment for the murder of Scott, and thought himself perfectly justified in what he had done. He seems to think Riel will stand it out. Besides, the government will this week send forward a party of detectives who will wait at Pembina to cut off Riel's retreat should he attempt bolting to the States, and if he tries to escape into the West the friendly Indians will be put upon his trail. Until he is caught and hanged or shot the people of Ontario will not rest satisfied.

LEAVING FORT WILLIAM

there is a march of sixty miles over favorable country, sandy and wooded, to Dog Lake, near the Kaministiquia river. Here the bateaux are called into requisition and the troops must proceed by Dog Lake and Dog river, the country rising gradually. The lake is 718 feet above the level of Lake Superior. At the Jourdain rapid and portage the height of land, 893 feet, is reached. Through a chain of small lakes the Savanne river is reached, the portage being swampy, the only one on the route. Here the level is 834 feet. Passing through Lac des Mille Lacs the Baril river, French Lake and over numerous portages, the route strikes Lake Kadgastkoi, thence by Sturgeon Lake into Lac La Croix, 547 feet above the level. Here, in latitude 48 30, it strikes the American line, passes the Vermilion river into Lake Namecukan and into the altar great Rainy Lake, 445 feet. There have been gold discoveries here. The old canoe route follows the American boundary line along Rainy river into Lake of the Woods, where the line rises to forty-eight degrees. I am, however, informed that there is another practicable route, although one not generally known, proceeding up Rainy Lake by the river and chain of lakes to the northward, entering Lake of the Woods by Lac au Pin Crochu. Crossing the great lake to the northwest angle, south of Lac Pint, the boats must be left, and there is a march of about 100 miles. The first forty miles is through a swampy country, thinly wooded, but with few ravines and defiles other than what in the open prairies would be called *coulés* or gulches. The wood will have to be cleared and the morasses fascined in places. Near White Mouth river the colonization road (which was being opened by Mr. Snow and his party when the troubles broke out) is reached and the troubles are over. It winds past swamp and an occasional patch of wood. At Oak Point the first settlements are reached. The last thirty miles are over the open prairie, and crossing the river at St. Boniface Fort Garry is reached. The march will be a toilsome one and slow. The boats must be dragged over the various portages by oxen or horses. No large expedition has traversed the country since, in 1821, the British troops were sent forward to quiet the Selkirk Settlement troubles. The portages are consequently overgrown with timber and will have to be cleared. Some few of them are, I believe, on American soil but, unless I am in error, the treaty of 1842 grants to both countries their common use.

In addition to the force of regulars and volunteers

THREE HUNDRED POLICE,

under Captain Cameron, are to accompany the expedition. They will be armed with rifle and revolver, will be trained to act as cavalry or infantry as circumstances demand, and will be permanently stationed at various posts in the territory. The appointment of Captain Cameron is severely criticised by a portion of the press, who accuse him of pottroonery and inefficiency, and say that his only qualification for the post lies in the fact that he is married to the daughter of a Cabinet minister. The various volunteers will be called out for three years' service and it is probable that a very large proportion of them will settle in Winnipeg.

RESTORING ORDER.

As soon as the troops have reached Fort Garry the work of restoring order will be commenced. It is understood that Colonel Wolseley, commanding the expedition, will assume the provisional government of Rupert's Land and do the necessary hanging and shooting, establish police posts, and put things in train generally for peaceable settlement and government. One source of possible troubles lies in the fact that several Americans in the town of Winnipeg are intimately concerned in the rebel movement. The Canadian refugees speak very bitterly of them. They say that these Americans furnished the insurgents with brains, and at the outset materially aided them by guarding the Canadian prisoners and leaving the whole insurgent force for active duty. They vow vengeance on them when they get back, and if there is any lynching done it may lead to serious international complications.

YACHTING.

The Sappho's Challenge to All England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—In the letter you kindly inserted on the 21st inst., on the above subject, I endeavored to avoid saying anything of a controversial character, and regret Mr. Douglas' letter, published on the 23d, requires I should reply thereto. If that gentleman will carefully read the first portion of my letter dated the 17th he will find I specially referred to his proposed channel race, from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg and back, and the Atlantic race as being his formal challenge to all England, and totally without reference to a later paragraph which said "that Mr. Douglas is ready to race the Cambria in English and American waters if I will accept this challenge for a race across the Atlantic demonstrates little beyond what we know—viz., that size and power will tell." A remark of mine intended as referring to a part of Mr. Douglas' letter of March 12, thus:—"Had you given me any *bona fide* open race, such as the Azoras and back, or across the Atlantic, where any superior power the Sappho may possess would have told in her favor, I should have been perfectly willing to have given the Cambria full allowance of time, either by the New York Yacht club or the English Custom House measurement." He concludes his letter by saying:—"The race now decided upon, while it gives the Cambria sixty miles on her best point of sailing, a head wind, cuts off from the Sappho all chance of a beam wind, which I consider her best point. It may decide which is the best vessel on a wind, but not which is the best all round." The general impression from this remark would be that the proposed course was an unfair one, and that no other had been offered.

I draw, therefore, be permitted to say that, consequent on the invitation of the 6th of January, I have had the pleasure of offering Mr. Douglas six series of races, thus:—No. 1 Series.—To be conditional upon the Sappho being within ten per cent of the Cambria's size by the New York Yacht Club measurement, with time allowances in proportion to the course sailed over as per Wight Clubs and New York Yacht Club rates respectively, the Atlantic race excepted:—First, round the Isle of Wight; second, from the Wight round the Cherbourg Breakwater and back; third, from the Wight round the Eddystone lighthouse and back; fourth, from the Old Head of Kinsale to New York on the 4th of July; fifth, sixth and seventh, a sixty miles triangular course in New York Bay. Series No. 2.—First round the Isle of Wight; second, from Cowes round the Cherbourg Breakwater and back; third, from Cowes round the Eddystone lighthouse and back. Series No. 3.—Three courses round the Nab and Dares Hightships and a steamer or mark boat anchored twenty miles out at sea, so as thus to form a triangular course of about fifty-three miles. Series No 4.—Three races of sixty miles dead to windward and back in the Channel; no conditions or time allowances. Series No. 5.—Three races round the isle of Wight; no conditions or time allowances. Series No. 6.—Three races in New York Bay, sixty miles dead to windward and back; no conditions or time allowances. Although he has selected Series No. 4, or three races dead to windward, I cannot agree with Mr. Douglas when he says such a course "cuts off from the Sappho all chance of a beam wind."

A leading article in the *Field* of the 19th inst. on this subject says:—

> The course will be, as at present arranged, sixty miles "dead to windward," and return to the starting point. As a matter of fact it is unlikely that the match will be a "dead beat" the whole sixty miles, as it would be contrary to reference for the wind to remain true to a point for thirteen or fourteen hours. This is the time assumed as likely to be occupied in beating sixty miles against a "No-sea-breeze" and at the same time covering about 130 miles in so doing, supposing the vessels to lay within four-and-a-half points of the wind. Under these circumstances we presume a station vessel will be directed to steam dead to windward from the starting point, and continue to steer in one direction until she has steamed sixty miles; that is, if the wind be not meet at the time appointed to start, she will steer northeast, and not alter her course, whatever number of points the wind may veer. If an attempt is made to get a dead beat the whole way, the yachts are likely to be pinched in this dilemma, presuming the wind to be northeast, one yacht may be on the port tack, standing east half south, and the other standing north half west on the starboard tack, for miles apart; and if the wind as it really were I to east, the yacht on the port tack would get an advantage, and there would be no end of the beat to windward if the points of the course were fixed. On the other hand, if the points were not fixed, and such a contingency as we have foreshadowed occurred, what could be done to continue a "dead beat to windward?" Of course, the only answer will be, "Get the yachts together and start them again," but this might have to be done every half hour. It therefore seems inevitable that the points of the course must be fixed, and after endeavors have been made to insure as far as possible a dead beat the yachts must take their chance.

And another paragraph says:—

> Of course we cannot dispute the fact that the Sappho is upwards of twenty-five per cent larger than the Cambria, and the fact is not altered by the presumed excellence of the Cambria's weatherly qualities, or her superiority in that respect, which, however, is yet open to proof, over the Sappho, and no one who fairly considers the match will say that the two yachts are sailing on even terms according to the recognized rules of match sailing in force here and in America.

Some few months ago a statement appearing in the *Field* that the Sappho's captain had stated his vessel could not go to windward with the Aline or Cambria, the owner, Mr. Douglas, thus wrote to the *Field* on the 23d of October, 1869:—

> I was much surprised to see in the *Field* of the 9th of October a statement to the effect that the sailing master of the Sappho had admitted that neither the Dauntless nor the Sappho was capable of competing to windward with such yachts as the Cambria and the Aline. Knowing Captain Dashwood's unbounded confidence in the Sappho I knew there must be some mistake. I wrote to him immediately, and received a most emphatic denial of his ever having made such a statement. On the contrary, he expresses his conviction that in a fair open race the Sappho would prove herself a match for any yacht in England.

The question at issue is not which vessel, American or English, is best off the wind, but which is the best on a wind, and the series of races to windward on and about the 1st of May will probably settle this point in a conclusive manner, notwithstanding my disadvantage and the disparity in size between the Sappho and the Cambria—the former by our rule being, as near as we can guess, from 330 to 400 tons, as against 188.

It is not my intention to trouble you with any further communication on this subject, as your Portsmouth correspondent will be on board the Cambria during the races, and will doubtless give you an able and disinterested report on all the *pros* and *cons* of "on a wind and off the wind." Yours truly,

LONDON, March 25, 1870. JAMES ASHBURY.

REMARKABLE CASE OF OVARIOTOMY.

Three and a half years ago, in Newark, N. J., a tumor weighing forty pounds, the growth of about as many years, was removed from a lady, the wife of Mr. Isaac M. Cramer, of No. 23 Milton street, by Dr. James B. Cutler, of Newark. She recovered entirely and before the year was out gave birth to a fine female infant. Six months ago it was discovered that another ovary had commenced forming. It continued to grow at an alarming rate and soon was as large as its predecessor. Mrs. Cramer and her friends determined on having another operation performed, which was accordingly done by the same surgeon a week ago last Thursday, in presence of some ten or more other surgeons. The unfortunate woman bore up against the agony till the eighth day, when she died of starvation. She had witnessed nine similar operations. A post-mortem examination was held in accordance with her desire prior to death, and the fact ascertained that she could not have lived more than a few weeks in any event.

AN IRISHMAN REPUDIATES THE BROGUE.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to call your attention to a grave injustice (accusing an Irishman of using the brogue) done me in your issue of the 14th. Commenting upon the evidence I gave in the McFarland case the reporter comments [not in strict accordance with the rules of grammar] upon what he is pleased to term my rich Irish brogue. Now, as I left Ireland over forty years ago [no reason why the brogue should be discarded], it may be readily inferred that my advantages for acquiring the brogue in question must have been rather limited [some smart Irishmen acquire the brogue very young]; and, moreover, I think that the admission of such vulgar buffoonery [Dent turus critic] in the report of a trial in which an unfortunate fellow creature's life is at stake [he is also sentimental] is unworthy of a journal of such respectability and influence [and complimentary] as the NEW YORK HERALD. I am, sir, very respectfully [and polite], yours, DENIS SADLIER.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art and Art Patronage in the Old World.

Prince Demidoff's Gallery in Paris—The Late Sales of Sculpture and Paintings—The Prices—Art Exhibitions in Rome.

PARIS, March 27, 1870.

The picture gallery of Prince Demidoff is all finally disposed of, and the prices given were in many instances extraordinary. Strange to say the paintings of the French school brought the highest sums, and chiefly because there was no doubt whatever of their originality, while their merit was beyond dispute. The works of Greuze and Boucher of the last century, and of Delaroche and one or two others of this, were eagerly competed for and sold very high. Over $30,000 was given in one instance for a single picture while many others ranged from $15,000 to $25,000. The Italian pictures brought much less than was expected, and which is to be accounted for either by their inferiority or general doubts as to their originality. The sum total of the sales however, cannot fail to satisfy the vendor, I should fancy, for it exceeds half a million of dollars.

There were several fine pieces of statuary sold, but the prices given were moderate. The highest sum was paid for a copy by Powers, of his famous "Greek Slave," namely, 53,000 francs—nearly $11,500. The original of this beautiful piece of sculpture is the property of the Duke of Cleveland, and